PAGE

Health seekers are advised to get 'in the swim'

DIE WELT

Eighteen hundred participants at the international congress *Interbad 1970* in Munich warned that the average European lacks vitality, burns up 800 fewer calories per day than he should because of a lack of movement and exercise and has a love of comforts which is very damaging to the circulatory system.

Chancellor Willy Brandt is patron of this meeting of architects, building authorities, university professors in natural science and historians, lawyers and doctors.

The European Commission and the World Council for Sport and Leisure also contribute to the organisation of this congress.

Munich was chosen as the centre for their deliberations because it is the site of the next Olympics and because the Federal Republic tops all European countries when it comes to swimming baths.

Since 1966 the number of indoor swimming pools has increased from 603 to 1,758, almost three times as many, according to Hans-Günther Weber, a senior municipal official from Brunswick, who acted as president of the congress.

But there is still a need for a further 900 under-cover swimming pools and 1,100 baths in the open air. This will be met by 1976.

There are still far too many non-swimmers. It was discovered that one Bundeswehr soldier in every three is unable to swim.

Although this incredible number of new swimming pools has been opened 570 bathing spots on rivers and lakes have fallen into disuse since 1950 because of pollution. Sewage is the swimmer's worst enemy.

Bathing in nature's swimming-pools is being replaced by bathing in man-made water holes. These have added advantage that they are proof against the weather, Professor Friedrich Grünberger of Vienna, an architect, explained.

Each year twelve million people go to indoor swimming-pools in the Federal Republic. Half of this number is made up of regular patrons.

There is still a lot of ground to be made up if everyone is to find available the space in a pool to which he is entitled. On this reckoning Munich alone requires twenty indoor swimming-pools, but it has only four.

So keen have the ministries been to get on with the programme of building swimming-baths that they have neglected the smaller towns and villages. A settlement must have 50,000 inhabitants before government officials will grant that it needs a swimming-bath.

Already villages are forming their own cooperative groups, in order to get a swimming-bath.

Many envious eyes have been cast on the Federal Republic's first *Europa-Bad* with three swimming-pools which is situated at Treysa an der Schwalm in Hesse.

Austria can boast modern indoor baths at Ybbs on the river Danube, Metnitz, Stockerau, near Vienna, and Rechnitz, all of which are little more than villages. France has a magnificent bath at Deauville and Finland has splendid baths at Tapiola, Riihimaeki and Kajaani.

All these new installations are a combination of open-air pools, heated indoor pools and sauna baths, all with play areas and restaurants.

Last word: experts in Munich have suggested underwater gymnastic equipment.

(DIE WELT, 17 October 1970)



Willi Weyer at the opening of Interbad 70 in Munich (Photo: Keystone)

Happy birthday!

Friedrich Wedeking from Dortmund recently celebrated his birthday—for the 108th time! Herr Wedeking is the oldest citizen of the Federal Republic.

He was born in Blomberg on the Lippe in 1862 and has lived through the reign of three Kaisers.

Herr Wedeking had to give up his career as a miner at the age of 55, nearly half a lifetime ago, for health reasons. Health? Friedrich Wedeking claims to be in top form.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 19 October 1970)

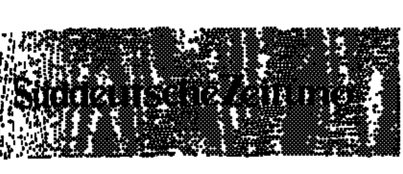
The German Tribune

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Genuine Kremlin moves for detente in Europe



Süddeutsche Zeitung

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to this country is, of course, spectacular but no less so than the visit from East Berlin and the hours of day and night talks at the Chancellor's Office.

In this country in particular there is a tendency to respond to surprises such as these with a special news flash atmosphere. Satisfaction and hope can hardly be suppressed. Anxiety and fear of unspecified danger ("Red domination") rise.

In reality the week's events have neither brought about a complete change nor have things remained as they were. The truth lies somewhere between the two. Many facets of it will come to light in the coming days and months. The picture is gradually taking shape.

The Soviet government is at present evidently interested in a solution or at least relaxation of tension in respect of Central European bones of contention.

It is in no easy position, being involved in trouble with the United States, with China and in the Middle East. It has ambitious arms and space plans. Yet at the same time it cannot expect its own people to remain content with a rather poverty-sticken standard of living for all time merely for the sake of a "great future".

The Soviet Union's economic, financial and social problems are enormous, far greater than those of the industrial countries of the West. Moscow can evade the issue by dictatorial means for a certain length of time but not for ever.

What is more, Russia's allies in Europe are pressing for some arrangement in Central Europe. They too could do with a shot in the arm. All Eastern European countries stand to gain from a viable solution to problems outstanding in and around Germany.

The GDR is alone in making difficulties and has done for years, much to what has now become the evident annoyance of its allies, but understandably enough from the point of view of the leadership of Walter Ulbricht's Socialist Unity Party (SED).

In the early days of the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats in Bonn, not four years ago it will be remembered, further moves were made towards the Eastern Bloc (a policy cautiously initiated by Gerhard Schröder, Foreign Minister of the previous administration).

Top-ranking GDR politicians were promptly despatched to all Eastern European capitals to ensure that all socialist countries toed the Ulbricht line and refused to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn until this country had accorded the GDR full diplomatic recognition.

In Bucharest and Belgrade the emissaries came home empty-handed. Elsewhere in Eastern Europe the talks with Bonn already commenced were soon shelved, Moscow itself showing, in 1967, a degree of reserve.

The GDR stood by its own all or nothing approach until 29 October, 1970. The Bonn-Moscow Treaty had been rather unwillingly welcomed and commentaries made but on closer examination they had all proved to be a little forced.

The reason was that by signing the Treaty Moscow had departed from the East Berlin line. The Kremlin recalled Four-Power responsibility for all Germany and Berlin – the very legal stand that has always been and will always be particularly irritating for the GDR.



Federal Republic Foreign Minister Walter Scheel welcoming Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when he arrived in Frankfurt for a six-hour visit (Photo: Sven Simon)

Has the turning-point now been reached? East Berlin has now formally parted company with its old outlook and is prepared to negotiate on individul matters of inter-German affairs at the state secretary level.

This of course, runs counter to the view of doctrinaire SED officials, for whom practical negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin can only lead to softening up and undermining, in short can only endanger communist domination.

The more calmly this country takes negotiations of this kind the more nervous East Berlin will be. But this is not the Ulbricht regime's only worry. The other danger is that the Soviet Union and its East European allies might ride roughshod over the GDR's interests and East Berlin be isolated

For so experienced a communist politician as Walter Ulbricht this prospect must be even more hair-raising.

Andrei Gromyko has clearly and repeatedly stated his country's interest in a new and viable solution to the Berlin question. Admittedly he did so only after President Pompidou's visit to Moscow and his own enquiries in New York, Washington and London and it remains to be seen what he means.

In recent months the Soviet Union has certainly come to realise that Bonn's declared intention of not allowing the Moscow Treaty to come into force unless agreement is reached on Berlin is fully and unanimously supported by the three Western powers and particularly so by M. Pompidou.

This would seem to have led to Mr Gromyko's "spectacular" move and the sudden (but not necessarily lasting) flexibility of East Berlin.

Scepticism remains advisable, of course. It may all be intended as a means of gaining time or even as tactics designed to conceal a straight "niet". In this long and weary business it does not do to be overhasty with reports of success.

It is on the other hand, understandable enough that this country can hardly suppress its satisfaction about the turn of events. It also makes the government's task easier in the forthcoming local elections.

But to imagine that Moscow or East Berlin have nothing more in mind than to give the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn a shot in the arm in time for the elections would be to overestimate the importance of home affairs for the world at large.

In spreading the rumour that not only this but also the meeting of Common Market Foreign Ministers in Munich are election happenings and an abuse of foreign policy negotiations for purposes of election propaganda the Christian Social Union is shaming not only itself but also the country it claims to represent.

The further progress of the Four-Power talks on Berlin, the negotiations with Warsaw that may shortly be con-

Continued on page 2

IN THIS ISSUE

Andrei Gromyko visits Bonn

The first Soviet Foreign Minister ever to visit the Federal Republic left a small parting gift after roughly five hours of talks with his German opposite number.

While Andrei Gromyko was on his way home and controversy about his alleged election campaigning on behalf of the present Bonn government coalition reached heady heights Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was able to declare that the Four Powers had come closer to agreement on Berlin.

This adds an even greater note of hope to the final communiqué in London and marks a decisive turning-point in relations to a temporary pessimism on Berlin fostered by the Soviet Union.

If Moscow, as Walter Scheel claims, seriously intends to bring the Berlin issue to a conclusion the inducation is not only that the Soviet Union is ready to compromise but also that it has grasped the link between the Bonn-Moscow Treaty and Berlin and is prepared to respect it.

This ought to convince everyone who has been accusing the government of not making the connection clear enough during the negotiations in Moscow.

The mere fact of Mr Gromyko's coming to this country is an event in itself. Without the signature of the Moscow Treaty his visit, which now seems a matter of course, would have been impossible.

The proof of the pudding will be made by the Allies in the course of the forthcoming round of Four-Power talks on Berlin. Since there is no reason to assume that Mr Gromyko has given rise to false expectations merely as a matter of courtesy a slight suggestion of optimism is not political folly.

The Soviet Foreign Minister did not himself even mention Berlin, before his flight left from Frankfurt saying merely that an endeavour to improve relations between Bonn and Moscow had been the main topic of his talks with Walter Scheel.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 Oktober 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

European economic and monetary union must include political considerations

The more risky the Western European countries' policies towards the Eastern Bloc become, the more necessary initiatives designed to weld them more firmly together are.

The significance of efforts to bring about an economic and monetary union of Common Market countries can thus simply not be overestimated.

No one will deny that Bonn has notably furthered the idea. Which is not, of course, to say that it is anything new. There was a debate within the EEC on the desirability of an economic and monetary union five years ago.

At that time, though, it was considered little more than wishful thinking, so distant did the target appear to most observers to be.

Now Common Market experts commissioned by the Brussels Council of Ministers have drawn up and published a plan for putting this very aim into practice. And it can be expected to be approved by the EEC Council of Ministers by December.

According to the plan submitted by the Werner Commission economic and monetary union is to be achieved by 1980, the experts basing their deadline on the assumption that a unitary Western European currency can only develop from the transfer of responsibility for major economic policy decisions from the national to the community level, to use the report's own words.

Integration is to be two-stage, the first being a succession of mandatory consultations on economic, budgetary and monetary policy to be held by the end of 1973 with the aim of bringing about a gradual harmonisation of national policies.

During the second stage economic integration is, by the end of 1979, to take increasingly binding shape, with the establishment of an economic policy decision centre and a functioning joint central bank system.

By the time all this is over the joint monetary system will be a reality.

The economic policy decision centre, a kind of economic super-government, is to be made politically responsible to a European parliament, the precursor of a Western European political union without which, the experts conclude, an economic and monetary union cannot, in the long run, survive.

This is a breathtaking project yet only a logical continuation of the beginnings of the Western European community. EEC countries are beginning to realise that they must leave no stone unturned if they are not one day to face collapse.

The starting-point from which the new plan has been devised is the realisation gained in times of crisis that the degree of Western European integration reached at any given time will always be jeopardised by the non-existence of a monetary union.

A currency union presupposes the existence of an economic union, however, and both need a political authority as a safeguard.

Economic policy considerations nowadays are accompanied by a political realisation to which Western Europe has come in the course of its variety of mutual flirtations with the Kremlin.

Centrifugal tendencies in Western Europe, individual countries have come to see, must be brought to a halt. Otherwise they will all be absorbed by the Eastern Bloc.

With the EEC on the point of scaling the heights it is clear that the matter cannot be left solely in the hands of economic and financial experts. Traditions and national and group egoism will form enormous stumbling-blocks.

In order to pursue the course to its logical conclusion there must be a dynamic common determination that can only be generated by politicians.

Taken recently in Luxembourg, the decision that EEC Foreign Ministers are in future to meet for consultations twice a year could represent a starting-point.

Convincingly though the experts argue their case, they have so far been unable to make proposals that if accepted would be binding on member-governments.

It is, of course, true that the whole business is so complicated that it would be almost impossible to go into detail at the present stage. But on the other hand what fate can be expected to befall the Werner Commission's report unless at least a framework of data and deadlines is proposed?

Has not past experience within the EEC shown that only the imperative of binding integration deadlines has prevented governments from scuttling into their national shells?

The plan in its present shape basi[cally] consists of a number of programmes [each] of which does not necessarily ensue fr[om] the other. The daily threat of a [...] hangs over its head.

Nothing but the power of pu[blic] opinion and the political determin[ation] of all concerned can ensure tha[t] governments firmly commit thems[elves] on future policies.

This determination must also be [...] to political unity. People who fa[vour] economic and monetary union must [...] to forget the notion that political unity [is] something for the next generation. U[nless] the present generation tackles the ta[sk] [no] other will ever have the opportunity.

Construction of the Western Europ[ean] community commenced because the [threat] of Soviet power on the one hand a[nd] American disengagement in Europe [on] the other left Western Europe with [no] viable alternative of maintaining a[n in]dependent existence.

The entire edifice is now at stake. Th[e] opportunity of getting on with the j[ob] will only exist as long as the bala[nce] between the two world powers can w[ith] difficulty be maintained in Europe.

Were the thrusting Soviet Union [to] succeed in ending the balance of pow[er] the idea of a Western European commu[nity] in any form could be dead and buried. [A] major target demands major involvem[ent] now.

Dieter Cycon

(DIE WELT, 29 October 1970)

Kremlin and detente

Continued from page 1

cluded and inter German contacts agreed are all far too important, complex a[nd] delicate to be dragged into the politi[cal] arena at election time.

Gerhard Schröder's discreet informa[tion] visit to Hungary would seem to b[e] better form for the Opposition at th[is] juncture. The subject of negotiations [in the] forthcoming weeks will, of course not b[e] without effect on state elections here but more than the fate of Hesse or Bavaria is at stake, when all is said and done.

There is an unmistakeable opportunity of bringing about a state of affairs [in] Central Europe that is at least more normal than the one that has obtained over the past 25, one could indeed say 35, years.

It is people that matter, it is always said. How other is their situation to be improved than by means of government negotiations?

Hans Helgert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 October 1970)

European strategy and the financial burden

General de Gaulle describes in his recently published volume of memoirs how lasting an impression on the course of world affairs the personal response of travelling statesmen to direct confrontation with local problems may have.

Eisenhower, Adenauer, Khrushchev and Kennedy could hardly fail to be impressed by the atmosphere of the Elysée Palace. The latest example of how a change of scene can influence a man is provided by President Nixon.

He paid the Sixth Fleet a lightning visit. His admirals provided him with a comprehensive assessment of the situation. Specialists outlined the enemy potential. The proximity of potential crisis became apparent.

Points flickering on the radar screens were identified as Soviet warships. Depth-sounders located Soviet submarines. The President was directly confronted by the new strategic dimension in the Mediterranean.

The Sixth Fleet, he decided, must be reinforced.

In Ireland, before flying back to the United States, he went into greater detail about this strategic resolve. Talks in European capitals had, he said, confirmed his view that America's military presence in Europe must be maintained.

Mr Nixon's main consideration is the demand for greater military quality of the entire alliance. The financial contribution America's Nato allies make towards the burden of stationing troops on this side of the Atlantic would appear to be of secondary importance.

This, then, is the background to the forthcoming talks between America and Nato's European members. The President's opinion is, of course, only one factor in the context of joint security issues but it will make negotiations that little bit easier.

It does not, on the other hand, mean that the Americans will leave it up to the Europeans to make burden-sharing proposals resulting in better national divisions of the integrated North Atlantic force. American presence must be paid for in cash too.

Burden-sharing, as it is now called, is merely another form of an age-old method of consolidating alliances. Regardless whether the mutual financial support is termed war contribution, subsidy or foreign exchange aid the aim is to strengthen the alliance.

The geographical situation, a country's own interests, historical considerations and political opportunity are the criteria that govern the decisions of the partner who has to pay more than others.

In Nato this country foots the lion's share of the bill and does so readily but it must insist that its own contribution towards joint security form part of a common North Atlantic endeavour.

The money Bonn is and will be paying gives no cause for arrogance. It is, of course, good diplomacy to sell one's own contributions well and we need not hide the fact that we are making scarifices.

This country has reached the borderline between stability within, resulting from prosperity, and stability without, resulting from agreements of military importance. But other Nato members have also taken on considerable burdens.

Take Britain, for instance. The Simonstown Agreement lengthens the Atlantic flank to South Africa. In the event of war Soviet warships could be shadowed and obstructed south of the Tropic of Cancer.

Britain also has two bases in Cyprus, is still in Malta, which may apply for Nato membership, and also, of course, in Gib. This line is a substitute for the lost strategic coastline of North Africa.

Britain is also a nuclear power and a conceivable partner of France, Europe's other nuclear power. Synchronisation of the strategic targets of the two nuclear fleets could but benefit Nato. In practice as well as in theory it would prevent American nuclear isolationism.

Then there is France. Its *force de frappe* is a weapons system that together with the US Sixth Fleet ought to be defending the southern flank.

Strategic reality is sufficient counterweight to France's reserve in other respects. The presence of Soviet warships in the Mediterranean has completely changed the situation there. An invasion of the south of France is now within the realms of possibility.

Greece, another Mediterranean country, holds a strategic position that is at least as important as that of Turkey. Whether or not one likes the political system in Athens the Greeks perform a valuable role in the alliance, as does Italy.

The Mediterrean countries perform much the same role as Scandinavia, while Holland and this country will be making greater financial contributions. Even such an outpost as Portugal holds strategic points in Africa and along the Atlantic coast the importance of which ought not to be underestimated.

Burden-sharing is thus more than financial strategy. It is not merely a military necessity either. The joint endeavour is of psychological importance. It may stop the American trend towards renewed isolationism.

This, then, is the background against which the next round of Nato talks will be held. President Nixon has done good groundwork.

Adelbert Weinstein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 October 1970)

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OSTPOLITIK

The reasons for Moscow-Bonn detente

Among the reasons given by opponents of detente with Eastern Europe for their scepticism is the theory that Communism by definition cannot strive for peace with countries of a different social order.

Communist theoreticians have always said the exact opposite. Only capitalism must of necessity lead to imperialism and militarism. But even Lenin saw opposing forces to these tendencies.

He was hoping for trade competition between Western capitalist nations and the markets of the East. His successors learned with the advent of the hydrogen bomb that decisions affecting world policies could no longer be forced with rockets and nuclear weapons.

For Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin there is a clearer motive for limiting armaments. They have worked out that even the fear of large scale warfare would be dear enough to jeopardise the financing of their economic dreams. It is on these spheres of economic progress that they are placing their greatest hopes for the future of Communism in the world at large.

Stalin and Marshal Voroshilov warned their generals in 1920 against marching to[wards] on Warsaw since Communism had not achieved a great enough domestic following then. Today even Ulbricht who was schooled in Moscow never ignores the fact that if the Federal Republic turns Communist it is the worker in this country who must bring this about when the time is ripe for the revolution.

At times we in the West have shown anxiety at the enmity between Moscow and Peking. But there do not seem to be any real signs that the Chinese Communists have any great hopes for what they could achieve by starting a war. Supporting revolutionary movements in neighbouring countries is a different matter.

This has become more active than ever with Peking launching a great peace offensive. Chou En-lai's government is extending its diplomatic relations and its economic ties, not only in Asia, but also in Europe and America.

Moscow's attempt to counter this with plans for an Asian peace pact is likely to be rejected by Mao with Soviet-Chinese relations as they are at present, and all such attempts so far have met with failure.

With the situation in world politics as it is at present where can the Soviet Union turn with its plans for detente? The new sphere of influence that the Soviet Union has created in the Middle East has given the country's military might a new foothold.

But this has only made all the Soviet Union's attempts to defuse the world political time-bombs all the harder.

They have forged links with the strongest country economically speaking in Asia, namely Japan, and this has opened up for them opportunities for economic cooperation.

Politially speaking, however, the Japanese have become very cautious and were not to be enticed out of their reserved state.

Kosygin has done a service to India and Pakistan by mediating in the Armistice of Tashkent and cooperative ventures with Persia and Turkey have strengthened Soviet ties in that part of the world. But politically and economically speaking these partners are limited in the scope of what they can offer the Russians.

Arms limitations talks with the USA are progressing slowly, since the Americans are not prepared to lay their Western allies wide open for the sake of pleasing the Russians.

In these circumstances Soviet diplomats have had to turn their attention to Western Europe, especially as this is an area where economic arrangements can very quickly pay off. But long-term benefits can only be brought about by consolidating political ties.

This is the key to Moscow's warmth towards the Federal Republic in recent times. Of course they also want to draw the EEC under their spell.

When Yuri Zhukov was in this country he was most insistent that Moscow's interest in Western Europe was not directed against America.

He meant this from the economic point of view, mainly, but almost certainly had the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in mind.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 October 1970)

Walter Ulbricht visits Prague

Ulbricht's Foreign Minister, Otto Winzer, travelled to Bucharest, Warsaw had sent a delegation to visit Prime Minister Willi Stoph of the German Democratic Republic, but when it came to visiting Prague recently none other than Walter Ulbricht himself did the visiting.

He went to explain the standpoint of East Berlin with regard to the German question after the signing of the Moscow Treaty.

It was Ulbricht's first visit to the banks of the Vltava since the talks with Alexander Dubcek in Karlovy Vary a few days before the rape of Czechoslovakia on 21 August 1968.

At that time the East German head of state was received in Czechoslovakia with icy silence. Although Ulbricht was greeted with a red carpet and a 21-gun salute at Prague airport this time, the reason was not simply protocol.

The government leaders in Prague wanted to show the whole world how strongly they approved of the man who was among those most responsible for military intervention in Czechoslovakia two years ago.

This was a fact which the head of the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED) readily admitted.

In a speech to members of the Czech Communist Party at Julius Fucik Park in Prague he discribed the events of August 1968 as a historical episode which was none too pleasant but then added: "You have now stabilised the situation in your country and directed your aims in the right way — forward. We find this most pleasing."

But Ulbricht did not stop there. He promised the Communist Party leader in Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, the support of the GDR for Czechoslovakia's efforts to restore economic stability in the country.

Needless to say the GDR has not offered this without selfish ulterior motives. Quite apart from the fact that the GDR's neighbour in the south has always been its best trade partner of all the East Bloc nations this latest agreement on economic cooperation between Prague and East Berlin must lead to strengthened political cooperation between the two countries.

A list of joint proposals which delegates from Czechoslovakia could present to the Federal Republic at negotiations was worked out during Ulbricht's visit.

This demands Prague's age-old claim that the Munich Pact should be revoked. It also calls on Bonn to ratify the Federal Republic-Soviet Treaty and recognition of the Oder-Neisse Line as the definitive western frontier of Poland.

The same applies to "renunciation of all discrimination against the GDR in international relationships and in international organisations" as well as for "taking up normal relationships on an equal footing between the GDR and the Federal Republic on the basis of international law."

Although it is unlikely that Czechoslovakia will make prior acceptance of all these demands the basis for conclusion of a treaty for the renunciation of the use of force and for resumption of diplomatic relations with this country, nevertheless Bonn should not attempt to skate round these questions at the negotiating table.

However, this is what the East Berlin administration is really aiming at. It wants to use Prague and of course all the other East Bloc countries to bargain with the Federal Republic for the acceptance of both German States into the United Nations and recognition of the GDR by Bonn.

Just how high on the vine the grapes of inter German understanding are at present hanging was made clear by SED propaganda boss Albert Norden on a visit to India: "Unity of the two German states does not seem to be written on the forthcoming pages of history."

As far as orthodox GDR politicians are concerned the only important matter in Germany today is the victory of Socialism à la Ulbricht.

In Norden's opinion the GDR came a great step nearer to this as a result of the Moscow Treaty: The Signing of the agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany is the expression of the constantly changing balance of power in Europe in favour of Socialism."

From this, he claims, the Federal Republic should now realise "the only conceivable step in international law: recognition of the GDR.

Henning Frank

(CHRIST UND WELT, 30 October 1970)

Soviet internal opposition to Moscow Treaty silenced

Soviet commentators and propaganda mongers are still hard at work trying to justify the Moscow Treaty.

This permanent campaign is not expressly aimed at defending the pact, but it does give the impression with its emphasis and persistence that the Soviet leadership needs a particular foothold for hammering home to all and sundry in the Soviet Union the justification of the new attitude towards the Federal Republic.

The main problem is explaining away the apparent volte face after years of pursuing a policy of disdain towards the Federal Republic.

This changeover from the old conflict of ideologies seems to have come too rapidly for Soviet tradition.

Things have moved so fast that it is no wonder the propaganda peddlers and agitators in the lower echelons of the Soviet hierarchy are sweating to keep up with the pace.

Their job is to make the change of course seem plausible to the man in the Russian street.

They have the task of explaining the new policy to those inscrutable forces within the Soviet Union who want to have information served up to them on a plate.

Their strength is by no means certain but on the question of the attitude towards the Federal Republic they are obviously crying out to know why "the German peril" is no longer such a threat.

The greatest difficulty comes from those Soviet Republics where the emissaries of the GDR have been particularly active in recent years blackening the Federal Republic's name.

This applies particularly to the Ukraine and White Russia. In these two republics there are other factors affecting attitudes towards the new policy to Bonn.

As areas of the Soviet Union that were formerly occupied by German troops and as States that are members of the United Nations it appears from latest reports their citizens are disappointed that Moscow did not make efforts to involve representatives from both parts of Germany in the signing of the Moscow Treaty.

Another reason for bitterness in those circles where the National Socialist persecution policy was carried out is that they were presumably hoping that they might have claims for reparations from the Federal Republic.

But the Kremlin cunningly ignored such considerations and distanced itself from all questions of reparations.

It is not in official publications but on street corners that the motives for the present policy towards Germany of the Soviet leadership is being debated.

From the fragmentary knowledge which we have of discussions within the Party the main point of view expressed seems to be that the traditional idea of "the German peril" has lost its effect.

As a weapon of propaganda it seems to have lost all its force and no longer stirs the emotions of Soviet citizens against traditional Soviet bogeys.

Young people in particular react with complete indifference to the so-called German threat.

The new antagonist, Red China, has almost certainly defused the Cold War waged against this country.

Members of the technical professions in the USSR have little doubt about why their political leaders have warmed to the Federal Republic. This is above all a clear indication of the economic difficulties dogging the Soviet Union.

They feel that the Soviet Union is lagging way behind in the technological field and that the agreements at present being concluded with western European countries such as France, Italy and Great Britain will not save the day.

In their opinion the Federal Republic is their greatest hope of salvation. This country has more chance of helping bridge the technology gap than any other.

The patron of the new Russian line is generally regarded as being Alexei Kosygin. At the outset it appears that Leonid Brezhnev and the military leaders were numbered among the sceptics about warming up the Cold War against the Federal Republic.

Now, however, Brezhnev has given hearty agreement to the new tactics so that he can claim a lot of the credit of Kosygin's work for himself and for the Party leadership.

It is an open question what effect this will have on the links between the Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party and the military.

The silence of the marshals is striking, particularly that of the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, Marshal Jacubovsky, who was previously very active politically.

In the Soviet military press before completion of the Treaty and even on the day it was signed opposition movements were noticeable. These voices have now been silenced.

(Münchner Merkur, 24 October 1970)

■ THE LAW

Penal code revisions place greater burdens on judiciary

Controversy surrounds the proposed reform of the penal code for sexual offences. On 23 October the Bundesrat voted 21 to 20 against two important parts of the government Bill — the proposal to relax the laws governing the sale of pornography and the intended changes in the definition of pandering. The writer of this article, a scientific adviser of the Social Democrats in Bonn, discusses the Justice Minister's plans with an equal amount of criticism.

The thirteenth section of the Bill is no longer headed "Crimes and Offences against Morality" but is classified as sexual offences. There is no doubt that this new designation will help to restore the concept of morality to its former philosophical meaning as most people today connect the term morality with conduct in the sexual sphere.

But it appears rather questionable whether the problems to be solved belong to the penal code and, even if they do, whether it is necessary to provide a special section for them.

There should be no misgivings under the prevailing social conditions today against punishing offences such as rape, incest and crimes against children and dependents. In many of these cases, however, judges should be replaced by psychiatrists.

To release these crimes from the aura of shame and disgrace that surround them, it would have been simple to include them in other sections of the penal code. On closer observation it can be seen that these offences are nothing other than forms of bodily injury or offences against personal liberty.

A reform should enable a change in attitude to come about. In this case it would mean that one section was omitted and the groups of offences mentioned would at the same time be redrafted.

The Bill tries to be modern by replacing the word "fornication" with "sexual acts of some importance". But just what are sexual acts of some importance?

All depending on their upbringing, some judges will consider harmless flirts as "of some importance" while other judges would only shake their heads disbelievingly at an interpretation of this kind.

The authors of the Bill have taken the easy way out by putting the burden of interpretation on the shoulders of the judiciary. The main task of the legislature should be to provide a clear definition of the offences and end fears that verdicts will not be uniform. Transferring the burden of decision-making to the judges is unfair and ill-advised.

But, advocates of the Bill counter, replacing the term fornication by sexual acts introduces into the penal code a concept that is free of all moral connotations.

There is no need to ask whether freedom from moral connotations exists as a principle or not. But to present the term sexual acts as a word completely free of moral connotation is a fundamental error on the part of the authors of the Bill.

Although people claim we are living in a permissive society, the term sexual behaviour still has a smack of shame and disgrace for a large section of our society.

Upbringing in the parental home and the social environment have had such a great influence on sexual beliefs that even those people who claim to have overcome the taboos imposed often do not recognise that they sometimes make negative judgements subconsciously in these matters.

When the word "extra-marital" is added to the allegedly neutral term sexual acts, as in Paragraphs 177 and 178 of the Bill, there is no longer any freedom from moral connotations. In its interpretation it would come into dangerous proximity of the word fornication.

There is some progress in defining the offence of pandering. The various criteria for serious and simple pandering disappear. Parents who allow the fiancé or fiancée of one of their children to lodge under their roof need no longer fear a summons to appear before a court of law. Now the only punishable offence will be aiding and abetting sexual acts with persons under sixteen years of age.

Brothel owners will still remain punishable, generally those who promote prostitution. Pimps too must reckon with prison sentences.

Male prostitutes too face possible punishment as it is not thought possible to change Paragraph 175 as it was already changed in content under the first penal reform law.

The Ministry of Justice believes that one section is really something special. Prison sentences on exhibitionists can be commuted to a suspended sentence if it is expected that the offender will not repeat his exhibitionist conduct after a course of treatment.

But, even so, on principle exhibitionists can be sentenced to a period in prison. The authors of the Bill seem to overlook that exhibitionism is not a punishable offence but a psychiatric complaint, even if some people do feel offended by the sight of an exhibitionist.

The penal code cannot provide an effective precaution against exhibitionism. This must be found in a course of psychiatric treatment.

The climax is reached in the re-drafting of Paragraph 184 of the penal code that now prevents the distribution of obscene works. Disturbed by the attitude of Catholic women's organisations, parish and other bodies and alarmed by an unconvincing report on the subject in a popular newspaper that has rechristened the Minister of Justice Porno-Jahn, the authors of the Bill appear to want to make use of the latest findings in this field.

At the end of August experts at this country's Therapy Week discussed the pornography issue. They dealt especially with the subject of youth and pornography.

Dr Harnik of Zurich stated that the young had a far less constrained attitude concerning so-called sexually stimulating pictures than adults did. Stimulating pornography, the depiction of so-called perversions for example, could only influence young people as regards taste and had no special stimulating effect on them.

People must discard the view that sexual stimuli have a bad effect on young people as erotic stimuli lead to the development of their sexual potency. Those who condemn sexual acts or have a guilty conscience about them suspect an increase of perniciousness and decay.

Articles maintaining that pornography has a harmful effect on young people are without all scientific foundation. It must be pointed out plainly that pornography is not the cause but the result of pathological behaviour.

Sexual behaviour and attitude is formed at a very early age by family and environment. An interest in pornography can be found primarily in cases of false sexual development. Pornography meets with the interest of older people, minors in the early and middle stages of puberty or in persons with a psycho-sexual complaint.

By the time young people come into contact with pornography their basic sexual tendency is already established. It is not the producer of pornographic works who should be punished — parents and environment are responsible for people who find satisfaction in looking at pornographic pictures.

The authors of the Bill should also have utilised the experiences that Denmark had. After the ban there on pornography was raised the turnover of these works increased considerably.

But after a short time the figures fell again and the owners of various establishments, the publishers of pornographic literature and producers of pornographic films now look for customers from the Federal Republic.

Friedhelm Haehnisch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 October 1970)

Criminal records

Minor offenders who have come into conflict with the law for the first time and are sentenced to a maximum of three months' inprisonment need in future no longer fear an entry in the certificate of good conduct.

The certificate corresponds to an entry in criminal records and is occasionally required as a reference. At present criminal records are sent to the local office responsible for the individual's identity card.

This decision has been taken by the Bundestag special committee on reform of the penal code during discussion of legislation to set up a central criminal register.

The main idea behind the proposal is to facilitate rehabilitation of ex-convicts and to make it easier for the psychically sick to return to normal life.

Entries in the central register in respect of previous convictions and time spent in mental hospitals are no longer to be made available to virtually the general public and only to remain on record for as long as is felt necessary in the interest of public safety.

Driving bans, for instance, are only to be on record for as long as the sentence imposed in connection with them is being served.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 24 October 1970)

Catholic Academy in Munich discusses pornography

If the ban on pornography is raised, it is not the young that will have to be protected but older people, Dr Jürgen Friedrichs claims. The Hamburg sociologist was speaking at a weekend congress organised by the Catholic Academy of Munich. The subject of the congress — sex and pornography — is particularly relevant now that the Bundesrat has opposed the planned liberalisation of legislation governing pornography.

Sociologist Jürgen Friedrichs' audience listened with eager awareness as he started to explain his theory that older people will have to be protected more than the young if the ban on pornography is lifted.

Not one of the eight hundred seats in the large Academy hall was vacant. The congress had attracted students, teachers, doctors, lawyers, politicians taking two days off the Bavarian election campaign, priests in everyday dress and nuns in religious orders.

Dr Friedrichs stated that the trend to greater freedom both before and during marriage is being led by young people between eighteen and 25 and can be seen even more strongly in younger people.

As young people today are considered to be pacesetters of fashion 25 to thirty-year-olds try to copy the younger age range while 35 to forty-year-olds react with emotions of hate and aggression which, Dr Friedrichs says, was never previously the case.

The over-fifties generation, he added, was in particular need of protection as pornography in this case led to desires that could no longer be fulfilled.

Dr Friedrichs' theory was supported by Herr Häring of the Munich criminal police. He said that thirty to fifty-year-olds have become noticeably active in sexual offences today.

Häring's figures ran counter to reports from Denmark claiming a decrease in sexual offences following a lifting of the ban on pornography.

As expected, a number of very extreme views were aired at the congress. Not even Professor Böckle, the moral theologian from Bonn, wanted to give patent rules as normative directions for our age. That disappointed older participants at the congress who rarely had any reason to applaud speakers.

Professor Adolf-Ernst Meyer, head of the psychosomatic department of the Hamburg University Hospital in the suburb of Eppendorf, summarised the results of the congress in a few well-chosen words.

It had neither been proved nor refuted, he said, what damage is done to a child exposed to sexual stimulation and pornographic pictures. Science still has no accurate picture and it will also be tremendously difficult to research this field, he continued.

It was not known, he added, what effect pornographic literature had on regular readers. Science cannot give the legislature any firm evidence. The question of whether the ban on pornography is lifted or not must remain a purely political decision.

Professor Meyer warned his listeners against playing down the effects of pornography. He pointed to professional sexologists who never spoke about the aggression and the destructive lust for power often inherent in sex. The Professor was equally as emphatic in his warning not to link this sort of thing with new ideologies.

Professor Bockelmann of Munich, an expert in criminal law, said with a certain element of resignation in his words that as the sex wave had not led to sexual emancipation but to mass sexual pauperisation any lifting of the ban on pornography could not do much more damage.

He added that individuals were already molested so strongly by sexual advertising that a little more or less would hardly have any effect.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 26 October 1970)

■ LABOUR PROBLEMS

Plain clothes police demonstrate in parades through Bonn

Rallies organised recently by the police force's professional associations and in particular the protest march to Bonn were able to evoke pictures of horror.

Optimists among the speakers stated that if the working conditions of the police force and the equipment it used were not improved at once the force would soon be unable to function. Pessimists considered that we had already reached that stage.

Exaggeration is part of all demands made by interest groups whether they are speaking in the name of the metalworkers or the police.

On the other hand statistics show that there has already been an increase of crime in the Federal Republic. To quote only a few figures, there were 2,217,966 punishable offences in 1969 compared with the 1963 figure of 1,678,840.

It was not only minor offences that contributed to this alarming rise. In the period under consideration the number of murder and manslaughter cases increased from 1,308 to 2,028. The number of cases of robbery with violence rose from 6,721 to no less than 11,503.

No plans have been made for adapting the personnel policy of the police force and crime detection units to the rising amount of work to be done. There is now a shortage of no fewer than ten thousand police officials.

In view of this situation it is tempting to accuse the politicians responsible of tardiness. But this conclusion would be superficial and would not remove the problem.

It is a rule that crime has the first move, the police force the second. International gangs that have established themselves in the Federal Republic, acts of political terror, kidnapping and the hijacking of aeroplanes have been a part of everyday life in recent years and are certainly symptomatic of present-day crime. The organisation, equipment and functions of the police force on the other hand all stem from the last century.

It is not generally known that competent crime detection is a comparatively recent science that only really began to develop after the First World War.

To cite one typical example, the taking of fingerprints, a practice familiar to all readers of detective stories nowadays, was not introduced experimentally at a German police station until 1903 in Dresden.

The criminal investigation department in Munich was not set up as an independent department until 1920. The same state of affairs prevailed in the chief cities of other German states.

Really revolutionary developments in crime detection such as evaluating clues electronically only came into being during the past ten years.

Because of this the creation of a general basis for more effective police work will need extremely exact preparation.

There is a similar story to tell with police training. The rules of the profession state that even detectives must first wear uniform and go about normal duties before devoting themselves to crime detection.

This ruling, still valid in all Federal states today, is also in keeping with the situation prevailing in the nineteenth century when the police forces were still paramilitary organisations.

Recent demands in Bonn calling for special professional rules for detectives must be met if organised crime is to be effectively checked. Up to now there have been no generally valid aptitude tests for future detectives.

Policemen must be free from all conventional and stereotyped ways of thinking and must not be super-specialists. This is the verdict of all psychologists dealing with the problem. They have not however been able to agree on a practical method.

Criminal procedure, defining the rights of the police in preliminary proceedings, is 81 years old. The position of the public prosecutor as the master of the preliminary proceedings with policemen as his aides must be understood in the light of the late nineteenth century when crime detection techniques and tactics were still in their infancy.

Sensible criminal investigation departments nowadays prefer to have experts to do the necessary work. But there are occasionally jurisdictional disputes in the field that only help to make the fight against crime, already complicated enough, even more problematic.

The reform of the antiquated rules of criminal procedure in 1964 was certainly justified and overdue but it only increased the rights of the accused and made little allowance for police requirements.

The amendment made detention pending investigation more difficult so that an accused person could only be taken into custody if there was suspicion that he might flee or conspire to prejudice the course of justice. This new ruling did not apply in cases of murder or offences against morality.

Many leading criminal lawyers feel that this regulation is too inconclusive. A leading official of the Munich police executive said that a spare shirt and a toothbrush at a prostitute's is all the evidence of social connections that a judge requires to refuse police requests for the cutody of an accused man.

Improving criminal procedure is only measure — and the only one that does not cost any money — in the long list of necessary reforms in criminal investigation in this country.

A commission set up by Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher to aid the fight against crime can only take the initial steps along the path to necessary reforms. *Johann Freudenreich*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 October 1970)



Plain clothes police officers converging on government buildings in Bonn during their demonstration demanding improved working conditions (Photo: AP)

Computers cut Defense Ministry costs

Computers have saved the Ministry of Defence 250 million Marks over the four-year period from 1966 to 1970. The armed forces' long years of experience with computers have resulted in a considerable increase in performance and a cut in expenditure.

Ministerial Director Kretschmann, the head of the appropriate department in the Ministry, states however that the saving cannot be calculated in detail. For example, about 150 posts in the finance department have been replaced by a computer.

The Defence Ministry only borrows its machines so that it will always have the most up-to-date equipment. Annual rents total forty million Marks.

The computers are used in four main fields — technology, science and research; in the Bundeswehr's direction systems for carrying out tactical functions; in the use of weapons; and in reports and accounts.

Computers also provide effective aid for the personnel bureau. 2.8 million soldiers who have not served and 2.2 million reservists who have are stored in the machine. The data on personnel has been seen to improve methods of selecting, say, a suitable officer for a special position.

The independent computer centres scattered throughout the Federal Republic have been allotted 250 different functional spheres. The computer centres have 33 computers in all and 1,212 members on their staff.

For the past two years the Defence Ministry has been trying to master the overall planning for the armed forces with the aid of computers. Expenditure estimates for the five year plan have for example been made electronically.

The Bundeswehr computers have worked out a total of 1,750 programmes. In the archives of the Defence Ministry there are 6,000 tapes and 100 records with a total of 25 million signals.

The computer headquarters installed in the Defence Ministry in Bonn gives the leading men in the Ministry an overall survey of important questions in a matter of seconds.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 October 1970)

Pollsters discuss ways of improving their forecasts

Public opinion pollsters have not rested one moment since their forecasts for elections held earlier this year proved so disastrously wrong. Alarmed by their debacle in the British general election and the recent Provincial Assembly elections in the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, they are now beginning to learn their lesson from these reverses.

Nearly all public opinion polls in this country are currently examining how their methods can be improved. A joint specialist group has also been set up within the Working Circle of Market Research Institutes to discuss this problem.

The once celebrated pollsters who used to point to their correct forecasts as proof of the fact that their polls were indispensable are now more modest about the possibilities offered by their methods.

Hans-Jürgen Ohde, the head of the newly-formed group of experts, admits that the tools of the pollster's trade are not yet fully developed.

He stressed that the polls had not however made forecasts in the most cases but merely attempted to catch the mood of the moment. These pre-election surveys had then be published incorrectly by politicians as election forecasts.

It seems that the pollsters have still not found a way to make their election surveys more reliable. The suggestion was made that the polls should carry out the survey as close as possible to election day and that the same group of people should be interviewed all the time instead of constantly changing the random sample as at present.

But even these measures are inadequate in solving the main problem. How can the various factors influencing voting behaviour up to the time of casting the vote be reduced into a sure-fire system of calculation?

It is these influencing factors — starting with the prevailing weather conditions on polling day and ranging to any political events occuring shortly before the election — that fooled the pollsters in the recent elections and led them to make incorrect forecasts.

Many polling institutes believe that election forecasts will not be accurate until a special forecasting method is developed to calculate the voters' mood.

A project of this type would last for years. Manfred Koch, a sociological research expert in the government press and information bureau, estimates that costs would total one and a half to two million Marks, an amount that a single insitute could not raise.

Some pollsters have suggested a way out. The recommend the institutes and those peolple who commission the institutes to set up a foundation to finance the project.

There is a good reason why pollsters are now obviously doing all they can to salvage the reputation of political opinion polls. Political surveys are only a small part of the whole system of market research. No more than five per cent of the time spent at all institutes are taken up with political work.

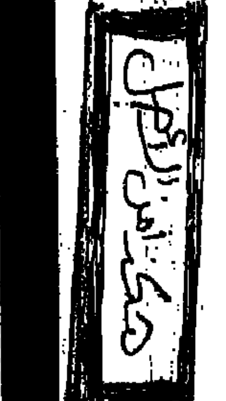
If there are further reverses in election surveys pollsters fear that their market research business will decline. They already complain that the number of commissions from industrial concerns has in some cases gone down since the recent failures.

The pollsters have also lost a great deal of the faith previously shown in them by members of the government and parties commissioning them.

Ministerial Director Wolfgang Gläser of the Federal Press Bureau believes that politicians have now become more sceptical about the results of surveys.

Dirk Schubert

(CHRIST UND WELT, 23 October 1970)



■ DRAMA

Elizabethan thriller at Bochum

Three months or so ago Peter Stein produced a Baroque drama by Middleton and Rowley, contemporaries of William Shakespeare, in Zürich. It went under its original title of *Changeling*, which did not lend itself to translation into German.

Now this play has been produced in Bochum in a freely translated German version entitled *Der Zerfall* (Decay). It was rendered into German by Lida Winiewicz.

Of course there is a transformation, an alteration involved if *Zerfall* is understood to mean, as it obviously does here, the breaking down, the tearing down, the dissolution of moral codes, of society, of tried-and-tested order on the one hand.

And if it is intended to mean on the other hand the breakdown of a human being, of a spiritual and physical existence, in short, of the main character, Beatrice, who is led by her love and passion into an inescapable whirlpool of crime and perversion, encompassing the word "changeling" of the English title.

The play is set in Classical, knightly Spain. It was written in 1622 and was ignored for thirty-five years. And not without reason.

It was and still is a typical Elisabethan thriller obeying the rules of its art, but without true tragic substance.

And even if it does, as Eliot claims, come nearest to Shakespeare of all the immortal Bard's contemporaries it is still obviously very far removed from Shakespeare.

It is quite true that in a number of the Bard of Avon's plays the action is bloodier and altogether more gruesome, but this is all on a quite different artistic plane.

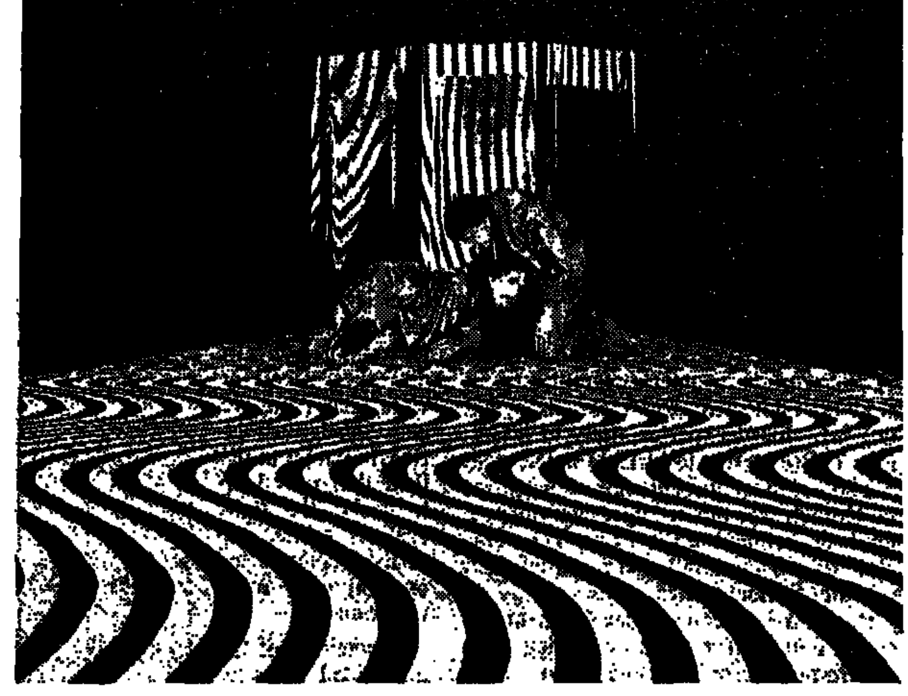
Changeling is concentrated far more on thrills, horror, murder, rape, treason and and perversion per se. It does not have the dramatic depth and tension of Shakespearean tragedy since it aims more at demonstration and startling effect.

It shows ways of human behaviour, instincts and hungers. It is a contrast of upper and lower classes of humanity caught between irrationality and reality, normality and madness, domination and subjection, power and weakness.

This form of acting became a kind of fashion just as the horror film has in our day. This is presumably the reason why this play was resurrected (by Elia Kazan).

It was surprising to note that the production of the play in Bochum by Gerd Heinz did not concentrate unduly on these aspects of the play.

It was far more Baroque with Op Art stylisation. The thriller was dished up as a valid work of art. The horrific aspects were given great polish.



A scene from 'The Changeling' (Photo: Stadt Bochum)

This was something like Grand Guignol made acceptable for the parlour!

The requirements for this were answered in advance by the stage setting designed by Klaus Gelhaar, who pulled the carpet from under the old style play and polished it up with great technical finesse.

The stage is a room with mirrors, decorated in black and white à la Bridget Riley and Le Parc, with kinetic effects. But it is all very sterile.

But it is difficult for the glaring colours of passion to develop in this antiseptic plastic framework.

The characters themselves remain artificial. Their outbursts and their emotions all seem to be artificial, as do their attitudes, postures, walks and their speech.

Style and manners never go quite so far as to reach the stage of parody.

Eo Plunien

(DIE WELT, 17 October 1970)

Stockhausen stars at Donaueschingen festival

In August of this year Karlheinz Stockhausen paid his last respects before the open grave of Heinrich Strobel with the words, "Heinrich, you were great."

At the 1970 Donaueschingen Festival the words of respect and gratitude paid to Strobel, the man who energetically pressed for a resumption of the festival of modern music in the town in 1951, were more sedate.

Helmut Hammerschmidt, the director of the Südwestfunk in Baden-Baden, the station that gives the Festival financial support and therefore practically organises it, also mentioned Strobel's errors and announced that the festival would continue. There was no mention that this could occur as Heinrich Strobel would have wanted it.

This year's programme was still planned by Strobel alone. It closed with Karlheinz Stockhausen's *Mantra* for two pianos. "Mantra" are musical formulae that, according to Indian teachings, link the human centres of awareness to certain levels of awareness. Stockhausen still yearns after Oriental wisdom.

But whereas before he always presented it with controlled group improvisation ("intuitive music-making"), he has now set it down on paper in a conventional score.

Is this a new stage in Stockhausen's output? It is hardly possible to answer this question yet. The first thing that must be done now is to gain more experience with the electronic transformer Modul 69B, built according to Stockhausen's specifications.

The machine was the star of the 62-minute premiere. No note played by the two Kontarskys reached the listener's ear in its original quality.

Two microphones set into the sounding boards of the two pianos lead the sounds made to the modulator and the modified product can then be heard coming out of two loudspeakers.

The final musical impression sounds irridescently hazy and hovers between piano music and live electronics, especially as the performers can regulate the oscillations, intensity and frequency. Clappers and bells for the two pianists complete the range.

Structurally, Stockhausen develops a few basic patterns that enable him to compose plainly definable sections and link them into structural complexes.

Stockhausen has created a characteristic and fascinating modern work that is delightfully tight materially and all the richer in the variable abundance of electronic colour.

It could hardly have been expected beforehand that this stubborn composer from Cologne would have supplied the highlight of this year's Donaueschingen Festival.

The sallow non-commitment of Luis de Pablo's new orchestral composition *Heterogeneo* had been expected however. The Spaniard too has finally come around to quoting music. . .

Heinz Holliger on the other hand searches intensively for material expansion in his *Pneuma* for wind, drums, organ and radios. The character of his work can best be explained by his own words: "I view the whole wind ensemble as a giant, breathing lung, the instruments as the mouth that makes the breathing articulate."

The fact that Hollinger has come under the influence of Kagel cannot be overlooked, but it should not be viewed as a criterion. It is however regrettable that his work remains pale on the whole.

This is also true of Carlos Roqué Alsina. He has the best of intentions – "I am convinced that music will gain a lot from a clear attitude to our own needs." In the 27 minutes his orchestral work lasts four soloists play around with bells and all sorts of virtuoso tittle-tattle.

No words should be wasted on Haubenstock-Ramati's sixteen-voice phoneme madrigal.

The rest of the Donaueschingen Festival was devoted to the jazz of the seventies, as it is presumptuously called. Schlippenbach came for a second time – he was also here in 1967.

Two works by Manfred Schoof and Peter Brötzmann were played by the purposeful and dedicated Globe Unity free jazz orchestra.

There is also an untitled work by Wolfgang Dauner which has tendencies towards horror and remarkable starting points, though it scarcely gets any further.

Finally there was the colourful Sun Ra jazz orchestra, wearing carnival costumes, playing with mysticism and sometimes repellently emotional and ecstatic and other times rather trite with folky themes. But the orchestra did have some excellent soloists, above all Sun Ra himself on the Hammond organ.

Jazz '70 at Donaueschingen did set up one record – the event was never more noisy.

Hanspeter Krellmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 October 1970)

Museums remove the dust covers

Art historians and curators of museums and art galleries do not want to be left behind now that there has been general re-structuring and modernisation of education and so they have begun to climb down from their ivory tower.

This is the conclusion, anyway, that was reached by participants at a conference for members of art galleries affiliated to the Confederation of Federal Republic Museums. Their conference in [illegible] lasted for three days.

During a discussion a draft plan was drawn up for organisation of the work of museums in future. Those responsible for this draft were Dr. Hans Eichler, curator of the state museum in Munich, who chaired the group of experts, Dr. [illegible] Petrasch, the curator of the Baden state museum in Karlsruhe and Dr. Wend von Kanein, who is curator of the Kunstmuseum in Düsseldorf.

They proposed that museums and art galleries should no longer play the role of the 'step-child' of education. In future museums and art galleries should be considered equal in importance to educational establishments such as theatres, libraries and night-school.

At the moment, however, the resources of museums and art galleries are not being used to the full. The three scientists were very worried that in new plans for education in the seventies museums had been virtually overlooked. In the Federal Republic had already embarked on new ways of proving to the public that a museum is not a mausoleum.

New centres had been set up in Berlin, Karlsruhe, Düsseldorf and Nuremberg to bring the past to the people of today.

Preceptors with art-history and teacher-training courses behind them were taking pains, it was added, to make children aware of the art treasures to be found in museums and art galleries in this country.

For instance in Karlsruhe children were shown that the smooth lines of a modern plastic dish were by no means a modern invention. The same shape was used by Roman potters.

Another method employed in modern teaching is for the teacher to bring along a crate full of china and call on his pupils to lay a table tastefully.

The three scientists claimed: "This is the best possible way to prevent children developing a taste for kitsch. It is a great pleasure to watch the verve of the children laying the table. One or two of them were so keen they brought their parents along.

Needless to say, all this costs not only a great deal of money, but time also. They feel that it is essential to equip museums not only with better furnishings and exhibits, but also with better qualified staff.

"When we think of the generous handouts which are everyday in countries such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics we become green with envy. In the USSR they realised just what an important factor in education museums and art galleries are long, long ago. The same applies to many other countries as well."

Despite limited funds museums and art galleries in the Federal Republic have done a certain amount to expand their scope and bring themselves up to date for the seventies.

This applies for instance to the administrative side were a number of important and inevitable reforms were carried out.

Computerisation has come to museums, which surely must rid them of their dusty image for good. Everything is now stored on magnetic tape from Egyptology to modern works.

Catalogues as we have known them in the past will soon be – banished to museums!

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 20 October 1970)

■ LITERATURE

Writers stand shoulder to shoulder for improved working conditions

In 1969 Heinrich Böll proclaimed that the time for modesty was at an end and writers in this country began to stage their revolution. No longer wanting to be regarded as refined idiots too distinguished to talk in a loud voice about money, they assembled in Cologne to form the Writers Association (VS) as their lobby group.

The educated man in the street saw the unusual sight of writers organised in the pursuance of their rights as if they were steel-workers or bank employees.

They were no longer poets and literati concerned with the higher things in life – which had often led to their starvation. Instead they became social partners who called their work work, their royalties wages and themselves workers or literary producers.

The end of the period of modesty is now indeed at an end. The VS is becoming more important and starting to make a name for itself. Its chairman, Dieter Lattmann, now represents about 10,000 authors demanding changes in the law of copyright and increased royalties.

Schoolbook Inclusion

When a writer has work of his printed in a school text-book he is, as the Bundesrat has announced, recognised as part of the cultural scene but he does not receive a cent in royalties. Paper manufacturers, compositors, printers, bookbinders and publishers are certainly not working for nothing, writers argue.

Authors do indeed receive a fee if any of their books appear on the shelves of a public library – usually about ten per cent of the book's selling price, perhaps less, though seldom more. But when the book is lent out, the author does not receive a bean for the sale of his spiritual property.

This is to change. A question was even asked in the Bundestag at the instigation of the VS. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists, desirous of a better relationship with intellectuals since going into Opposition, started the ball rolling by moving an amendment to the copyright law. The Social Democrats and Free Democrats approved.

Now writers are to be paid if their books are lent out by a public library. They are demanding ten pfennigs per book lent. Five pfennigs will go towards a welfare fund already proposed by Theodor Heuss and considered by President Gustav Heinemann as an urgent need.

A percentage would cover administrative costs and the rest would be paid to the authors concerned. With some ninety million books lent every year, the new surcharge would raise about nine million Marks.

Royalties would also be paid on contemporary texts appearing in books used in schools. The two Bills will be presented to the Bundestag this autumn.

The moral and legal justification of the author's demands cannot be disputed. But there are objections and problems. The raising of royalties may make school text-books more expensive.

It may also happen that the publishers of schoolbooks, faced with paying royalties, select fewer contemporary authors and more writers who have been dead for seventy years or more and cannot therefore claim royalties.

If this were to happen the Education Ministers of the individual Federal states would have to act. The price of a book becomes a fiscal argument the more that freedom in choosing learning materials spreads.

But the State should not reduce this burden by penalising writers in this way and consistently ignoring the principle of equal treatment.

It cannot however be denied that both demands made by the VS will have to be paid for by the sector. The royalties on library books cannot be screwed from the borrower as this would mean the end of the free library service desired by writers.

This will also, it is to be hoped, be realised by the CDU/CSU whose motion only covers the loaning of books. That would change nothing as commercial libraries today already have to pay.

Local authorities running the public libraries would have to pay for the writers' welfare fund from their own meagre budget. This is what the two Bills aim at. It could happen that even less books would then be purchased, with serious results for authors whose sales would decrease.

People are also wondering whether the demands made by the VS also cover the authors of non-fiction, specialist writers and hack novelists.

Are university libraries that have many books in stock that can be borrowed by the modern information libraries to be run by local authorities alongside public libraries?

Some people think that it would be better to avoid the expensive administrative process of working out which authors get what money by introducing a flat rate to be paid when a book is bought. This would correspond to the flat rate paid on purchasing a tape.

Or why not follow the Scandinavian example ? There the State makes a direct payment that it considers right and necessary instead of making the libraries pay all the money.

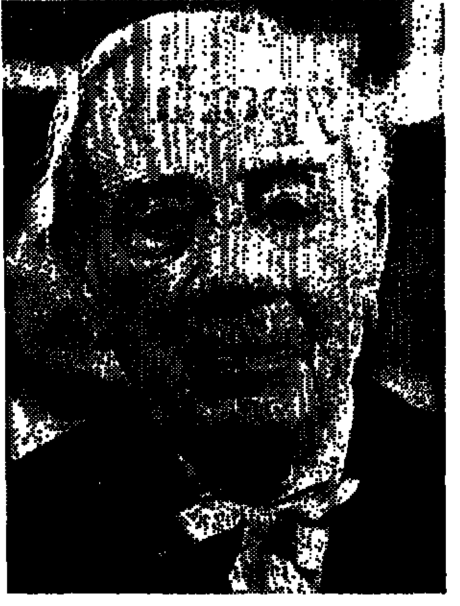
Perhaps it would be simpler to pay part of the considerable income from television advertising to those people who contribute to the quality of the progammes.

One thing must be clear from the very beginning. Free, critical, courageous literature only exists in those countries where the State protect the rights of the author, making him as independent as possible.

Author's fees are not just wages for a job done – they are also a yardstick for the freedom of an author and his country's standing as a cultural nation.

Armin Halstenberg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 October 1970)



Hanns Eppelheimer (Photo: dpa)

Author of literary companion is 80 years old

Hanns Eppelsheimer's name has become almost a legend. The "Eppelsheimer" is the student's "Brockhaus".

He is the doyen of literary historians with his own personal views on literature that sometimes stand out from traditionally held views, making him an authority in his own right.

On 17 October Hanns Eppelsheimer was eighty years-old.

His *Handbuch der Weltliteratur* is a unique work of bibliographic expertise and penetrating pen-portraits. Although it was first published thirty years ago it is still the most important tool for tutors taking introductory classes.

His *Bibliographie der deutschen Literaturwissenschaft*, published in 1957, filled a gap in bibliographic works on German literature for the years 1945 to 1953.

Hanns W. Eppelsheimer is a professor, an author, a Frankfurt chief librarian and President of the German Academy for Language and Literature in Darmstadt.

Although he has now virtually retired from the limelight and has ceased active work in most of his posts, the written word remains and the "Eppelsheimer" is an invaluable guide for experts – and not just experts.

(DIE WELT, 17 October 1970)

Büchner and Freud prizes awarded

The Georg Büchner Prize, and the ten thousand Marks that goes with it, was this year awarded to the 39-year-old Austrian writer, Thomas Bernhard, at a ceremony in Darmstadt during the autumn conference of this country's Academy of Language and Literature.

The Sigmund Freud Prize for Scientific Writing was awarded to Professor Werner Heisenberg, and Dr Joachim Kaiser received the Johann Heinrich Merck Prize for literary criticism. Both prizes are supplemented with a cash award of six thousand Marks.

Thomas Bernhard lives in Ohlsdorf, Upper Austria. Before studying music in Vienna and Salzburg he worked as a court reporter and a librarian.

After a number of poems, he published his first novel *Frost* in 1963. This was followed by the novel *Disturbance* volumes of short stories, *Amras* and *Ungenach*, *Watten* and a volume of collected prose.

Bernhard's first play *Boris's Birthday Party* had its premiere in Hamburg's *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* this summer.

In 1965 Bernhard received the Bremen Literature Prize and the Austrian State Prize.

Discussing Bernhard's latest novel, *Kalkwerk* a critic wrote that this was probably the best prose to be written in the German language over the past few years.

Professor Heisenberg, 68, an important physicist and a holder of the Nobel Prize, studied physics in Munich and Göttingen before going to Niels Bohr in Copenhagen in 1924 on a Rockefeller scholarship.

Three years later Heisenberg became Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Leipzig. He was awarded his Nobel Prize in 1932.

As soon as the War was over Heisenberg set up the Max Planck Institute for Physics in Göttingen and moved with it to Munich in 1958. Professor Heisenberg has been president of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation since 1953.

42-year-old Joachim Kaiser was born in East Prussia. He studied music, German, philosophy and sociology.

Kaiser began his journalistic career in Frankfurt and now contributes to several periodicals and radio stations. At present PEN-member Joachim Kaiser is the literary editor of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 October 1970)



Prize winners Joachim Kaiser, Thomas Bernhard, Werner Heisenberg and far right the Academy of Literature president Gerhard Storz (Photo: Hans Georg Puttnies)

■ MEDICINE

Hyperhydrosis operations televised for students

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Television cameras are already part of everyday routine in a hospital's operating theatre. They are usually attached to the lighting above the operating table, allowing students to observe a surgical operation from close up.

But a television set next to the operating table and a surgeon watching his own work on the screen is something that is probably unique to Düsseldorf.

Dr Raimund Wittmoser has now been in Düsseldorf for almost ten years and during that time he has developed surgical techniques that could not be more modern and straightforward. He described his new method as applied to one of his female patients.

The patient was young, attractive, vivacious and intelligent. She wanted to become a laboratory assistant but her plans were dashed by a commonplace complaint.

She then had to get a job as an office secretary. But even here her complaint proved a handicap even though her talents made her eminently qualified for a career of this type.

Her trouble was excessive perspiration, especially on her hands. It became so bad that she was sometimes unable to put a sheet of paper into her typewriter without it becoming wet. Occasionally sweat dripped from her hands even when she was sitting still. In the end she was reluctant to shake hands with people.

Hyperhydrosis, the medical term for this complaint, is extremely troublesome even though it is seldom dangerous. But it is frequently connected with poor circulation in the hands and feet.

"There are hardly any other diseases which we have cured so consistently," Dr Wittmoser says. "Of the hundreds of patients I have operated on for hyperhydrosis, none have had a relapse."

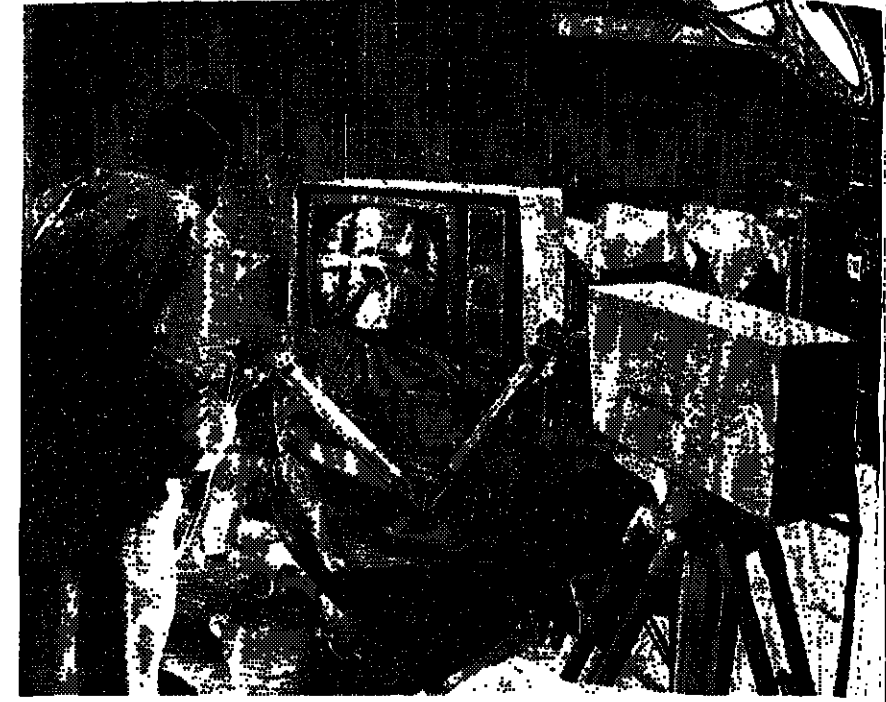
Dr Wittmoser has been occupied with endoscopy for many years now. A thin tube ending in a complicated optical system and a light enables doctors to examine their patients internally without having to resort to surgery.

A small slit between the ribs no more than an inch in length is enough for a doctor to insert the thoracoscope into the body. A strong light illuminates the part of the anatomy the doctor wishes to observe and a magnifying lens enlarges it. Refined surgical instruments can be inserted through further superfine channels in the tube.

To cure hyperhydrosis, doctors only need to separate a few fine fibres of a branch of the sympathetic nerve. It is these fibres that control the perspiration in the hands, arms and armpits. They lie under the skin tissue covering the thoracic cavity. When the bright light from the thoracoscope is shone upon them they appear as a yellowish glow.

A thin platinum needle, electrically heated, exposes the nerve by cutting, or rather burning, an aperture in the covering skin. The surgeon then inserts a fine hook that lifts the nerve fibres of normally less than a millimetre diameter.

A fresh surge of electrical current separates the nerve and the operation is over after ten or twenty minutes. The patient can usually go home a few hours afterwards. Cases that need to be kept in hospital for more than three or four days are very rare.



Dr R. Wittmoser operating with the aid of the television watching eye. The screen shows clearly magnified a fine nerve being moved with a surgical instrument.
(Photo: Claus Wal...)

Dr Wittmoser had already become quite skilled in this refined surgical technique but still regretted that there were few opportunities for colleagues and students to take part in his work. During the operation a doctor has to keep his eyes on the thoracoscope and only rarely can he allow a bystander to see what he is doing.

Dr Wittmoser then hit upon the idea of using a colour television camera in his work. Helped by physicists and technicians he planned a mobile connecting mirror between the endoscope and the camera positioned on a tripod.

When he started the first television transmission from the diaphragm and looked at the monitor next to the operating table to see the results, he himself was surprised by the quality of the large colour picture.

He no longer viewed the operation via the thoracoscope but turned spontaneously to the picture on the 25-inch screen that showed an enlargement of the area where he was operating.

Since then Dr Wittmoser has carried out nearly all his operations via a TV screen. He directs the instruments from the screen and now his assistants and colleagues can take part in this teleoperation.

The doctor has been recording operations on videotape for some time now and often uses the material for demonstration purposes.

Separating nerves in the diaphragm is not just part of the cure for hyperhydrosis. It is now being done in certain cases of angina pectoris.

The operation eliminates the excruciating pain that increases the magnitude of the attacks. No hundred per cent cures have been effected but the complaint is made less painful. This can be of extreme importance to patients.

(Handelsblatt, 16 October 1970)

The secrets of hermaphroditism discussed at Düsseldorf medical congress

Frankfurter Rundschau

Yet again a picture of a man who had become a woman after undergoing surgery has figured prominently on the pages of this country's newspapers. But the operation did not correct one of nature's mistakes — it only made this unfortunate person's external appearance, the somatic sex, conform to the patient's psychic patterns.

Changing a person's sex by surgery is thought by many experts to be the only effective means of freeing a genuine hermaphrodite from the life-long torment of feeling different from other people with physical features of his sex.

Addressing the Society of Doctors and Researchers in Düsseldorf's Rheinhalle Dr F. Neumann, head of the endocrinological department in the Schering research laboratory in Berlin, said that all efforts by researchers had not uncovered the secret of what causes hermaphroditism.

Experiments in the opposite direction — trying to make the psychic sex conform to the somatic — always fail if the person concerned has reached adulthood where the hormone system has completely developed.

A man who gradually comes to feel that he is really a woman cannot be helped with artificial hormones. This fact used to be ignored by the penal code in the treatment of homosexuals.

With animals the connections between hormone production and behavioural patterns — especially sexual behaviour — are more easily seen.

Experiments with castrated rats, stags or geese have shown that injecting appropriate hormones revives the typical mating behaviour and can control it almost at will.

When a few millionths of a gram of crystallised sex hormone is injected into the erotic centre of the brain of the neutralised animal, the typical struggle for survival is revived and the animal will try to reconquer territory that it has lost.

The hierarchic structure of a herd or group can also be changed in this way. If a castrated cock is given a high enough dose of male hormone, it can even attain a higher rank than it had before.

Using hormones of the other sex will promptly reverse the process. If male hormones are given constantly to female rats the ovulation cycle will gradually cease. The hormones will have led to sterilisation.

Male animals such as dogs or guinea pigs may demonstrate bisexual behaviour under these conditions and even be changed into an anatomical pseudo-hermaphrodite.

With animal experiments of this type it is hoped to discover the secret of human hermaphroditism and the rarer transsexuality.

Even though we are not slaves to our hormones to the extent animals are, there is enough evidence that our hormones could be manipulated. Results differ. On the one hand sexual offenders can now be cured but on the other hand there are alarming examples of the harm that can be caused by giving wrong hormones or overdoses of the correct ones.

Even learning ability can be affected by hormones as experiments on rats have shown. Little is known about the true learning centre of the brain and even less about the mechanism causing us to forget things we have learnt or experienced.

This became especially clear in a fascinating talk by Professor Hans Lukas Teuber of Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the physiological and psychological basis of memory.

Professor Teuber was careful to counter lay ideas comparing the brain with the storage section of a computer. "Unfortunately we find no clues here that could bring us nearer to a solution of our problems," he lamented.

Observations have however suggested that certain sections on the lateral ventricles of the brain set off processes that lead to more or less extensive loss of memory after, for example, severe concussion resulting from an accident.

It is possible that this retrograde amnesia — the inability to remember events before the accident — can only be partially cured, leaving *a gap* in the person's memory that cannot be closed by psychopharmaceutical products or hypnosis.

Strangely enough, many of these patients can remember accurately events occuring when they were extremely young. When they suddenly become aware of certain odours, this works like a chemical key and opens up long forgotten depths of their memory.

There are hopes that research will *progress. One instance* could be if the researcher has the opportunity of observing the success of necessary local surgery on the levels of the brain.

Professor Teuber told the congress of a young man who suffered serious, indeed critical, epileptic fits. After the operation the frequency of the fits declined to one fiftieth, but the patient had lost his memory.

Does this mean that there is one level in the brain where memories and experiences are stored? Repeating this operation on a chimpanzee could prove highly informative.

One day research workers will probably manage to develop a drug with which we can enjoy a trip into the past and relive our happy childhood days.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 October 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Economic future reviewed by research units

Economic research institutes in this country forecast for next year nominally high, but in reality "moderate" economic growth. Productivity should not be at such a high level and the beginnings of a quietening down of prices should be noted. Wages and salaries are not expected to rise so sharply and spending should drop while savings rise in the second half of 1971. Between July and December next year investments should stagnate. The decrease in office building should continue at a greater rate.

This report drawn up jointly by a number of economic research institutes which have at last done something to make the complex economic situation a little clearer contains important guide-lines for the economic drift in next year.

It will be followed on 15 November with a situation report drawn up by the committee of experts reviewing the economic year 1970.

Sometime in January or February next year the central government will publish its annual economic report, discussing the latest situation and trends.

These are the most important points contained in the report** by the economic research institutes:

§ Industry and other branches of the economy must next year adjust their calculations to smaller growth rates in both demand and productivity. The steep rise in costs and prices will level off, and credit will remain expensive and hard to get.

§ Consumers must be prepared to accept that prices will continue to rise and the rate of increase will be only slightly less than in the past twelve months. Rents are likely to rocket up again as a result of extensive increases in building costs this year. Service industries will not be able to level off their increase in prices.

On the other hand consumer goods should not increase in price so steeply as in the past year, although this may only be noticed in the latter half of the coming year.

§ Employees need not fear for their jobs. Full employment will remain throughout the year. Wages and salaries will not increase so rapidly as a result of collective bargaining. In addition it is expected that there will be less overtime and therefore fewer boosters to the pay packet next year.

However, the economic researchers have had to limit their prognoses to the requirements of the consumer. The pointers at present on hand for gauging the future of the economy (for example the number of orders being placed) only allow forecasts to be made up to the middle of next year.

Any predictions they make beyond this date are "rather of a hypothetical nature".

Apart from this the further development of the economy depends to a certain extent "on the decisions taken in future by those authorities responsible for making economic policy and finance policy measures" now that the apex of the boom has been passed and investors' demands have been cut back.

Since there is not yet any reliable information on hand about this the institutes are forced to make hypotheses.

Their prognosis is based on the following suppositions:

1. Public spending will follow the lines drawn up in the latest budget plans. In those Federal states that have not yet published their proposed programme of public spending comparable figures will apply.

2. The surcharge on income tax, imposed for economic reasons, will be levied until the end of June 1971 and no repayments of this money will be made next year.

3. The suspension of degressive depreciation (tax relief on capital investment) will be ended as planned by 31 January 1971.

4. The Bundesbank will introduce some relaxation of credit restrictions before the end of 1970. Short-term loans may not by made cheaper and there might not be a significant lowering of the rate of interest on the long-term investment market which could lead to a tendency for investments to be made.

But this is one premise on which the various economic research institutes' opinions are divided.

Jointly the institutes signed that clause which refers to the measures that the central government should take. The burning question is, what should the government do about the twin aims, expansion and stability. Can they make the two compatible and on which will they place the greater emphasis?

These are the alternatives: "As far as productivity is concerned a greater rate of growth is possible than herein prognosticated. But this would of necessity involve an increase in demand.

This increase in demand would undermine the other aim of stabilising the economy and, in particular, prices. It might even lead to a further sharp increase in prices.

If on the other hand the emphasis is placed on stabilisation this will mean that restrictive measures will have to be pursued further and new strict measures might have to be introduced with the result that jobs would be jeopardised and an unemployment problem could ensue.

The upshot of this as far as Bonn is concerned is: "If both these causes are to be furthered the government will have to give up all thoughts of measures to dampen down demand as well as plans to increase demand".

In specific terms this means that credit restrictions and other restrictive finance measures must be terminated on the deadlines already named. Public spending can and must be kept to the levels proposed in draft budgets already published."

Agreement was not reached by all the institutes on the recommendations they should make to the Bundesbank.

DIW, HWWA, Ifo, and the Kiel Institute were in the majority. They stated that company investments were being discouraged by the tight rein being held on loans and recommended that the squeeze should be relaxed as soon as possible.

This measure was particularly recommended since any such relaxation takes time before achieving any effect and especially since France has now reduced Bank Rate from 7.5 to seven per cent although the institutes did not know this latter fact at the time they were preparing their report.

RWI in Essen, however, recommended that in the light of continuing price increases relaxation of the credit squeeze should not be introduced too soon.

The institutes forecast that price trends here and abroad would be more similar in the next few months than in the past. But later on in the year this country's stabilisation measures might be disrupted by trends abroad.

This was particularly likely if other countries switched to an expansive economy sooner and more decidedly than expected. This might well lead to further damaging currency speculation.

The conclusion of this joint report is this: the *Kieler Institut für Weltwirtschaft*

Continued on page 11

IMPORTANT PREDICTIONS

	1969	1970	1971
	Changes from previous year %		
Gross national product			
nominal	11.8	13	9½
real	8	5.5	4
Private consumption			
nominal	10.8	11.5	9
real	8	7.5	6
Gross income for non-self employed	12.6	18	12½
Gross income—businessmen	6.1	6.5	7
Capital investments			
nominal	17.2	22.5	10½
real	12.1	10	6½
Public spending			
nominal	12.1	12	11
real	4.3	2.5	4½
Productivity	6.8	4	3½
Consumer prices	2.5	3.5	3½

**Die Lage der Weltwirtschaft und der westdeutschen Wirtschaft im Herbst 1970* (The World Economic Situation and the State of the Economy in the Federal Republic, Autumn 1970) drawn up by the working committee of Federal Republic Economic Research Institutes, Bonn. Members of this group are the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW) in Berlin, the HWWA Institute for Economic Research in Hamburg, Ifo from Munich, the Kiel University Institute for International Economics and the Rhine-Westphalian Institute (RWI) in Essen.

Trading future with Red China is not well sign-posted

Predicting trends in trade with the Red Chinese is extremely difficult since decisions to purchase taken in Peking are often particularly inscrutable.

Nevertheless observers are confirmed in their belief that Peking's indifference to foreign trade is far less marked now than in the days when the Cultural Revulotion was at its height.

The finishing touches to this period seem to have been applied during the ninth party conference in April. The value of foreign trade deals in the People's Republic of China should be far above the figure for last year.

It is clear that increases in productivity and other economic activity brought about by ideological campaigns have helped to give China the impetus to try to match the economic status of other important countries on the world market.

Analysis of the state of the market still remains, however, a question for fine economic judgment. It is even harder for suppliers to answer this question since it must be considered in conjunction with competition from other western countries, which is an added factor complicating the situation.

Chinese foreign trade organisations use Hong Kong, and not only as a source of foreign exchange. They have such a great surplus in trade with the Colony that this helps to offset their deficit in trade with Western industrial nations.

The Crown Colony acts as an accurate market barometer and with its help developments in prices and quality of goods on offer can be gauged, particularly the goods that are a vital part of Chinese export.

As far as demand from Red China is concerned in the past year there was a marked cut in purchases of those items and groups of goods which in Western industrial nations have shown a recent slackening off of prices.

The emergence of Japan as a supplier of, for instance, large quantities of steel is being utilised to put a corresponding amount of pressure on prices.

Quite apart from this, the fact that Japan has been emerging as a supplier, despite political relations that are none too cordial, is a sign that in Chinese foreign trade, too, geographical proximity is benefical in the long run for improving contacts.

The Federal Republic was last year the third largest trade partner with Peking and in the first months of this year has managed to repeat last year's trade figures.

But there are no signs of increased impetus in our trade with the communist Chinese.

There are a number of reasons why this should be so. One point is that in the figures for this year orders placed last year for plant and machinery which could not be met immediately have now been completed.

Long-term contracts have been placed recently and items at present on order do not come into trade statistics until a later date.

By all accounts, however, we are doing a pleasing amount of business with the communist Chinese in finished products from the chemicals industries and in machinery.

Peking is today placing orders for an increasing number and variety of machines and this also includes specialised machine tools. This is a development in Chinese trade that is backed by reports from official Chinese sources.

All over the country there are numerous small and medium sized concerns springing up, quite apart from the gigantic combines. These are designed to satisfy local and regional demand in commodities such as machinery, fertilizers and other important consumer goods.

Support for Chinese agriculture is part of a definite plan in Peking to consolidate the nation's economy by paying particular attention to rationalisation of agrarian production.

It will be a matter of time before we see what the outcome of this plan is for this country and our export market.

There will have to be large-scale deliveries of machinery to the Chinese People's Republic, despite what is broadcast in publicity campaigns. In this respect, too, the competition that the Federal Republic faces from other western industrial nations is likely to prove a decisive factor.

An additional factor when considering the overall trends in Red China's dealings with other nations on an economic footing is the position of other communist countries.

Many of them are able to show an increase in trade with China. This applies to Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and presumably to the Soviet Union as well.

Nevertheless non-communist countries still share eighty per cent of Red China's international trade and are the most important link between Peking and the world market.

It will take time before we are able to judge from the Canton Autumn Fair whether this is a tendency that is likely to continue. Concrete results will only be available some time after the Fair is over, when the real business begins.

Gerd Janssen

(Handelsblatt, 23 October 1970)

MOTORING

International conference of specialists discusses value of safety belts

Physical injury in motoring accidents, how to cut it down or avoid it altogether, was the subject treated long and exhaustively at a press conference at the firm REPA by professors of technology and emergency medicine specialists.

They concentrated on the preventive capabilities of highly-developed safety belts.

Dr Fiala, a Professor at the Technical University in Berlin, confirmed that the opinion held by most motorists that safety belts were uncomfortable and in a high-speed accident would do little to save the driver and his passengers from injury or death, was true in the case of many belts on the market.

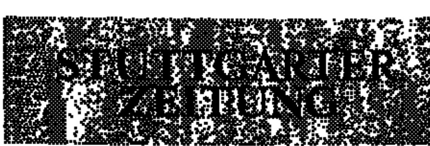
The belts that were on show at the conference, however, were said to come up to the standards required by modern-day motoring.

These belts incorporated a device that transforms energy so that the forces acting upon the human body in an accident, even one at high speed, would be counteracted to a great extent.

Apart from this feature the belts incorporated automatic devices so that for normal motoring there would be no discomfort and the wearer of the belt could move fairly freely.

Dr Frey, a professor from the University of Mainz, spoke of the medical aspects of road accidents. He said that the main task of the doctor was to ensure the victim received treatment quickly, either on the spot or on the way to hospital.

In addition to this he must ensure that



as little damage as possible was done in extricating the occupants of a wrecked car.

Professor Frey stated that the use of modern designs in safety belts could help lessen the death statistics on the road and cut down serious injury as well. He claimed that belts cut the number of deaths by one fifth, grave injury by one half and slight injury be two-thirds.

From the medical point of view, he said, drivers should be urged to wear a safety belt and insist that their passengers wear a belt even for the shortest of journeys.

Professor Giesecke came from the University of Dallas to speak. He said that in his opinion, too, safety belts were a wise investment. Most injuries incurred in car smashes are to the head and chest. Belts specially designed to protect these parts of the body could do a lot to cut the tragic toll of life and limb on the roads.

Dr Sefrna, who is chief doctor to the Czechoslovak Red Cross, deplored the lack of safety in modern car designs. He said that poor interior design was a killer, but its effect could be lessened by the use of safety belts.

In Czechoslovakia from this year on all new cars must be provided with a belt as standard. This is already the case in a number of other countries.

Professor Sadison from the University Clinic of Istanbul was also highly critical of the interior design of cars. Although technology had made great progress little had been done to protect the lives of people who travel in cars.

He said that he considered safety belts were absolutely essential for the protection of the life and health of motorists.

After the experts had had their say a number of crash tests were demonstrated by the firm. These were designed to show the function and the value of safety belts.

The automatic three-point belt can be operated one-handed since one section of the belt is constructed as a non-moving part. A motorist and his passenger can easily fix the belt then remove it at the end of a journey.

The automatic part of the attachment means that when the belt is applied freedom of movement is hardly impaired at all. If a collision occurs the automatic device comes into play, the belt is locked and the wearer is prevented from being hurled through the windscreen.

Energy converters on new designs in safety belts help to absorb the shock of impact at high speed and in head-on pile-ups. Kinetic energy is released when the collision occurs, but this is "soaked up" by the belt.

And a device is incorporated into the belt which minimises the effect of the pull of the belt on impact which might otherwise cause damage to the body.

Age is no barrier in the use of safety belts and children are as likely if not more so to suffer serious injury or fatal injury in a pile-up, so safety belts have been designed specially for youngsters.

These junior safety belts which were developed in conjunction with researchers at Volkswagen can be made to fit babies of eight months right up to children of six years.

Few people realise that a child is in grave danger when sitting on the suicide seat next to the driver or on the lap of an adult who is sitting in this seat.

Children should always be placed on the *back seat* of a car and even then they should be firmly held in with a safety belt.

Recently there has been much talk in the press of the *air-bag*. This is a system whereby people in a car which is involved in an accident are protected from serious injury by being thrown against an inflated air cushion.

REPA has not been idle in this sphere either. In conjunction with Berlin University the firm has developed an air-bag which, in the event of an accident is filled with nitrogen in a fraction of a second for the protection of the occupants of the car.

Professor Fiala pointed out that the greatest advantage of this device compared with similar air-bags was that it filled with a harmless gas and not gases that were poisonous or explosive.

The device which triggers off this bag is protected against corrosion or damage which might be caused on impact.

Another point in favour of the REPA device was that when it inflates it does not do so with the explosion that other such air-bags give off from being inflated in a split second. The bang when other such bags inflate could be dangerous in itself.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 October 1970)

Brightly coloured cars make driving much safer

Car colours should be chosen not just as a matter of personal taste about what is pleasing to the eye, but also from the safety aspect according to the laboratory for colour research at the Federal Institute for Material Testing in the Dahlem district of West Berlin.

A test was carried out with two fast cars of the same make and type, one painted greyish-blue, the other in bright, eye-catching orange.

Each car carried two movie cameras and the cameras were synchronised. In each car one of the cameras observed the dashboard into which a special clock with large seconds counters had been incorporated. The other camera observed the rest of the traffic.

The test showed that the driver in front reacted far more quickly to an *orange* car behind him wanting to overtake than if the car were in some more sober colour.

Around 200 manoeuvres of this kind showed that drivers are quicker to show respect for a brightly coloured car.

It was also shown that because of its brightness the orange car was safer in interplay with oncoming traffic especially at dusk and in poor visibility.

The laboratory has also concerned itself with the question of colours in traffic signs and road markings. Motorists are already overburdened with signs to follow and anything that can be done to make reading these signs quicker and simpler could be a life-saver.

Markings on the road in eye-catching colours would help draw back the attention of a motorist who had been distracted.

One suggestion is that green colouring on roads where a motorist has right of way and red markings to warn him to give way would be a useful addition to the usual warning triangle.

Another test carried out by the laboratory is to place an ordinary traffic sign about twelve metres behind a screen.

In the screen there are three peep-holes placed next to each other with about one metre between them, the idea being to see the maximum distance from which the sign can be seen, and how it appears.

The result of this test has been quite astonishing. When the "turn right only" sign, a white arrow on a blue background, was placed behind the screen the basic blue colour could be made out distinctly through the centre hole, dimly through the left and nothing at all could be seen through the right peep-hole.

The whole sign, including the all-important arrow is simply not visible through the right hole.

Secret of the test — behind the wall a powerful light is placed beaming on the traffic sign. The apparatus reconstructs driving conditions at night when main beams shine on traffic signs and if the signs are not placed at the correct angle they may prove invisible to motorists.

This is a clear indication that when traffic shields are erected they must be placed carefully at the correct angle.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 18 October 1970)

Economics report

Continued from page 10

headed by Professor Herbert Giersch, formerly one of the Schillerian "wise men" is of the opinion that before we are hit by an imbalance of international economies the Bonn government must begin throwing up defences for our economy, or in other words revaluation.

This, the Kiel Institute considers, would be the only way to keep price rises in this country below the international inflation rate.

(Wirtschaftswoche/DER VOLKSWIRT, 23 October 1970)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Bundesbahn's master clock ticks away in Hamburg

Every one of the 70,000 station clocks in this country is remote-controlled from Hamburg. Whether you board the Blue Enzian express in Munich or buy your railway ticket in Kassel, Bonn or Bremen the time shown by the hall or platform clock is Hamburg time, as it were.

Tucked away in a cellar of the Bundesbahn's regional offices in Altona a complicated piece of equipment electronically controls the timepieces at some 6,000 railway stations all over the country.

The Hamburg headquarters is itself directly linked with the Federal Republic Hydrographical Institute a couple of miles away in St Pauli, between the Reeperbahn and the harbour, where there is an atomic clock which supervises the entire operation.

Nuclear clocks go by the oscillations of atoms of caesium gas and gain or lose at most a ten millionth of a second per day. The oscillations are unchanging. In comparison with their accuracy the balance wheel of an expensive alarm clock is like the sand in an egg timer.

Twenty-six-year-old Harald Beyer is the man responsible for the master of station clocks everywhere. A Berliner who studied measurement and regulation engineering, Beyer is also responsible for such useful devices as the railway's destination board and fire alarm system.

"The master clock," he says, "is one of the most up-to-date in the country." It cost about 25,000 Marks."

The master is housed in the same room as the Bundesbahn's internal telephone exchange. It is a metal cupboard six feet tall and about twelve feet wide and

WELT am SONNTAG

bristles with dials like the cockpit of a jet plane.

Thirty-one dials the size of a sideplate show the time at each of the Bundesbahn's regional headquarters. On this occasion their minute hands were all within a hundredth of a millimetre of one another. From Flensburg to Munich the railway time was exactly eleven o'clock.

The two control clocks, with dials the size of a football, also showed eleven. These two electric clocks on either side of the dashboard sport chromium-nickel steel pendulums a metre long and are synchronised.

They it is that transmit electrical impulses once a minute to similar master clocks all over the country. At that very moment station clocks everywhere move on a minute.

Every other minute a signal is received from the nearby atomic clock, which is even more accurate. The pendulums are then magnetically accelerated or slowed down – imperceptibly to the naked eye – and the time is right again.

The direct link to the atomic clock is what makes the Hamburg master clock of more than regional importance. "It is," says Beyer, "the most accurate means so far of indicating the right time at even the most distant stations. The controls work splendidly. We have to have a breakdown."

Why, then, do railway clocks not always tell the same time? "In that case the clock on the platform or in the station hall is defective. Not even the most precise signals can do anything about that."

Beyer himself relies one hundred per cent on the Altona time and always rights his watch by it. He does not even need to walk down from his office to the cellar to do so.

The Bundesbahn has its own telephone time service. Railwaymen need only dial 81 and a prerecorded female voice tells the time in customary telephone manner. And the speed of the recording is supervised by the master clock downstairs.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 18 October 1970)

An atomic clock sets the exact time for 6,000 clocks operating on stations in this country

(Photo: Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut)

Maximum safety car development by VW

In conjunction with the Bonn Ministry of Transport and the US government department responsible for automotive safety Volkswagen are to develop a European model car designed to provide maximum safety, board chairman Professor Kurt Lotz recently announced at Volkswagen head offices in Wolfsburg.

The aim, Dr Lotz noted, was to glean information about the prospects and limits of safety regulations over the next few years.

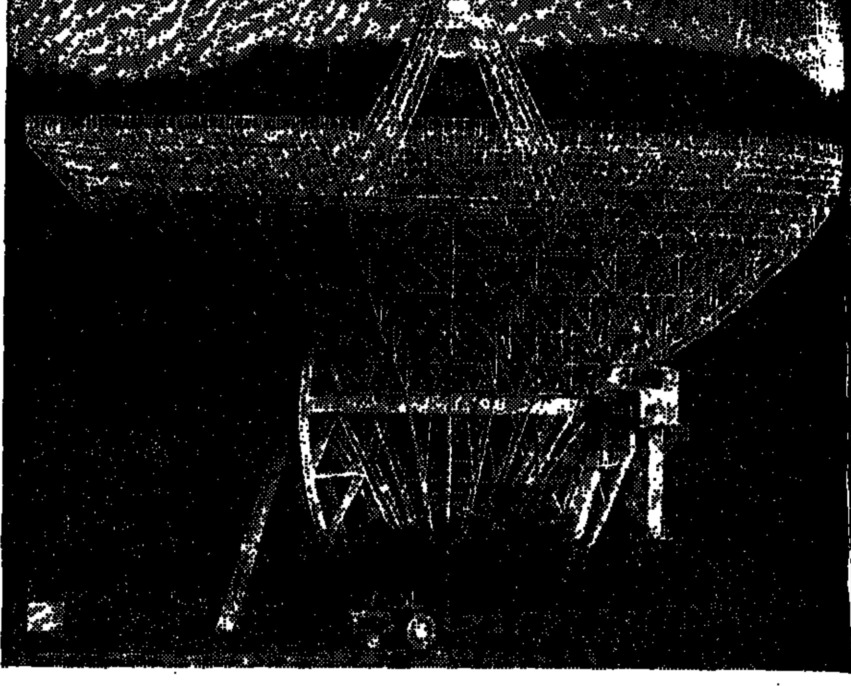
The prototype will weigh about 1,000 kilos, just under a ton, and be designed so as to enable the driver and passengers of a car travelling at eighty km/h (fifty mph) to survive a head-on collision without serious injury.

Another specification is survival of driver and passengers after their car has turned turtle at 110 km/h (seventy miles an hour).

There was, a spokesman for Volkswagen announced, no intention of manufacturing a long run of the safety prototype but the firm have every intention of putting the knowledge gained to use in the construction of series models.

As Volkswagen are to benefit from the first phase in development of the safety car project in the United States the manufacturers of the Beetle can be expected to make swift progress on their own programme.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 October 1970)



The giant radiotelescope at Effelsberg in the Eifel

(Photo: Jürgen Wiechm

Forty technicians to man world's largest radiotelescope

As high as it is wide, the snow-white giant extends a weighty 4,000 tons and over 300 feet in all directions in a remote mountain valley in the Eifel region, which lies west of the Rhine and north of the Moselle and also boasts the Nürburgring racetrack.

Scientists from all over the world have already paid their respects and inquisitive members of the general public drive round the hairpin bends near Effelsberg village to strike up a first acquaintanceship with the newly-completed device.

It is a radiotelescope, made in this country and the largest moving telescope in the world. Its size, performance and design are unequalled anywhere else in the world.

The gigantic bowl, costing forty million Marks (made available by the Volkswagen Foundation) and plumbing hitherto unreachable depths of the universe, is mainly the work of two men: Otto Hachenberg, 59, professor of radioastronomy at Bonn, and Ernst Geldmacher, 65, an engineer with Krupp's.

"If this country is to take an active part in space research again," says Hachenberg, "radioastronomy is the most important means of so doing. In the years to come it can be expected to make the crucial observations leading to a solution of riddles of the universe."

The development and make-up of star galaxies and the pulsars and quasars that have excited physicists and astronomers in recent years are to be followed at a distance of four million light years.

It is already evident that a number of pulsars are a mere ten kilometres in diameter. Yet they have even been spotted by optical telescopes. They are stars that have collapsed, the rubble being so dense that each crumb weighs tons.

Herr Geldmacher and his associates at Krupp's special design department had other problems to worry about. Despite a diameter of 328 feet the bowl of the telescope must retain its shape to within a fraction of a millimetre.

"We made it," Geldmacher says. The basic design, the reversed umbrella principle, as Geldmacher calls it, has never before been tried out in telescope design. A radiating network of struts holds the bowl in place from underneath.

On-site work took two years and one month to complete. Krupp's and MAN workers christened Effelsberg mountain valley the Taiga because "not even a dog lies buried up here."

The gigantic telescope will generally operate at night. "Aircraft radar and even the electrics of washing machines and can cause interference," says Dr Wielebinski, 34, one of Professor Hachenberg's co-directors at the Max Planck Institute of Radioastronomy.

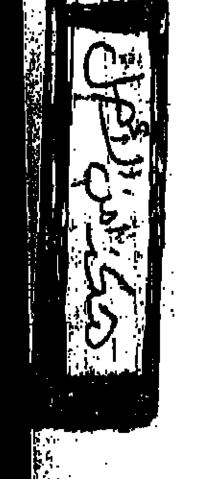
A team of forty radioastronomers will staff Effelsberg. Ten of them are foreigners and already more English than German is to be heard in the buildings housing the computer and steering equipment.

The gigantic bowl is beamed at the required point in space either by pressing a button or by computer. The seventeen-foot control panel will not be manned by radioastronomers though. Ship's officers will be standing watch.

They are the only people with a grounding in radar and astronomy who, to use the institute's words, "are used to waiting hours during the night for a single instruction."

These nights may well give rise to a new view of the universe. "Four to eight times more powerful than existing equipment, the new telescope could well bring to light information that completely alters our view of the universe," Professor Hachenberg comments.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 18 October 1970)



■ PENOLOGY

Psycho-therapeutic treatment centre set up for sexual offenders in Hamburg

According to the Law all Federal states must provide "social therapeutic" establishments by 1974. Following the Danish model, it will be their duty to take care of certain groups of sentenced men and women following scientific methods. The groups include sexual offenders, recidivists, and psychopaths. The most important obligation these establishments will have is to try to cure these malefactors of their bent for crime. A forerunner of these establishments has been set up in Bergedorf, Hamburg. Much valuable information has been gained at Bergedorf concerning sexual offenders. This report has been produced after speaking to the administration of the Bergedorf establishment and prisoners who are being cared for there.

The room is dimmed. Slides are flashed on the screen. Sometimes they show young boys, sometimes women, full-breasted in inviting poses.

A young man sits in an armchair watching the pictures. Round his wrist is a sleeve which is connected to an apparatus. A button is set in the arm of the easy chair. Every time a young boy appears on the screen the young man pushes down on this button in his chair.

The pressure releases an electric current that causes pain for a very short period of time. At the same moment a naked woman appears on the screen and the pain-inflicting current is cut off. This procedure continues for a whole hour.

This scene was not enacted in a shop selling pornography or in a masochistic club. It has been devised by scientists and serves psychological-therapeutic ends. The idea is that the "electric chair" in which the young man is sitting will redirect him from urges that have landed him in jail.

The patient is a pederast. His preference was not born in him but acquired, it is an "acquired failing", according to psychologists. By means of this aversion therapy it is hoped that he will re-acquire the drives he had originally. In short that he will once again be a heterosexual.

Young psychologists from this country are introducing methods in Hamburg that have met with such success in America, Britain and Czechoslovakia. The patient, Hans U., 24 years of age, is serving a prison sentence. Although a pederast himself, he blackmailed other homosexuals. He suffered from a kind of "mania".

Now Hans U. has a chance to rid himself of this mania, thanks to the setting up of this establishment in Hamburg, the special prison in Bergedorf.

The Bergedorf instituion was established a year ago to find new methods of dealing with these problems, Thirty prisoners taken from various penal institutions in Hamburg have been accommodated in the Bergedorf establishment.

They were brought there because of the sexual crimes they have committed or because of their development during imprisonment; all were men with emotional disturbances of some kind.

These inmates of the Bergedorf establishment are making an unusual offer to specialists, senior officials and psychologists. A committee of prominent people from Hamburg is responsible for conditions in the special penal settlement and for the difficulties of rehabilitation after the inmates have been released from detention.

The majority of the prisoners who have been admitted to Bergedorf are sexual offenders. They are ill. But only a few are as lucky as Hans U. to be offered psychotherapy or chemo-therapy to cure them of their illness. Most of the prisoners inside for this kind of crime have to face up to the only way out that could free them with certainty of the horrendous drives that land them in serious trouble with the law—castration.

Many of them have had this operation already. By submitting to this operation they have been given a reduced prison sentence or a repeal of the safety measures that have been imposed upon them. Nevertheless among the prisoners the question of castration is very controversial. This was the impression gained after many hours of conversation with the Bergedorf prisoners, unhindered in any way by the prison authorities.

At first the men in the Bergedorf establishment only discussed things as if they were disciplined grammar school boys. Peter B., with carefully combed hair and a soft voice, looking like a clerical type, was in prison for indecent assault. He said: "It all began for me when I was six. I played about with a neighbour's daughter."

Taking exception to the constant nagging from the neighbours he was placed in one home after another. He lived only with young boys. As he grew up he developed an intricate adjustment to females, a difficult mixture of hate, shame and longing, which bothered him long after he had married and become the father of a child, a son.

When he thought that he was unobserved and met a woman he fell victim to his strong compulsions. He said: "I am glad that all that is now behind me." Three months ago Peter B. was castrated. He has already had three days holiday with his family. Soon he will be released from prison.

His case livened up the discussion group. Walter B., a powerful man full of impulses and in prison for bank robbery, provocatively said: "Probably you are not a basic sexual offender, but nevertheless the doctors have cured a social malaise with the knife, which is far worse than a few years in jug." Peter B. was distressed by this since he had voluntarily submitted to surgery after long hours of reflection.

In the middle of a heated debate Jens S. intervened to say that he had been greatly helped by being castrated. Despite his Beatle hair-style and a broken nose he seemed to be a most pleasant chap, at any event not in any way like the usual image of a sexual offender.

Jens suffered from an excessive sexual drive and was considered to be a homosexual. Chemo-therapy had not helped. When attempts to aid him by means of hormone injections were used he became depressed. He said: "I implored Professor Krause at Eppendorf hospital to operate upon me. And now I am much calmer. I do not regret having had the operation."

Others who had been castrated seconded Jens' remarks. But some prisoners who were not serving sentences for sexual crimes did not agree. Energetically they rejected the idea of the operation. They supposed that life after the operation would be full of humiliation and punishment of a highly subtle kind. The operation itself seemed to them to be sinister.

What actually happens when a man is castrated? And what consequences does the operation have?

Professor Werner Krause of the Hamburg University Clinic, who also takes care of the inmates of the Bergedorf institution, answered these questions.

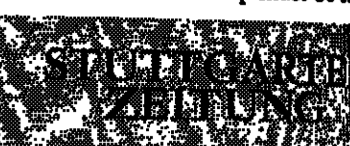
He said: "The testicles are removed. This means that the androgene hormone, which is equally important for a man's health, remains partially in the body. An important constituent of this hormone is produced in the adrenal glands. A consequence of this is that on average a third of all patients who undergo this operation retain partial sexuality and limited libido which is important for young men and married men. Of course there are disadvantages. If the sex urge is not destroyed completely it is possible that the patient will go back to his old criminal ways, though this is less likely."

Does castration affect a man's emotional life dangerously? Does it follow that he will suffer from depression and inferiority complex so much so that rehabilitating him in society will be difficult or impossible?

Professor Krause answered: "Natural castration is a critical course of action. In many ways it can be compared with the climacteric in a woman's life. With the man, as with women on this occasion, there are crises, and of course depressions. But these can be overcome with adequate after-treatment and the application of appropriate measures to bring about satisfactory rehabilitation."

Professor Krause disputed that pressures were brought to bear on sexual offenders to induce them to agree to a castration operation.

"In this country," the Professor said, "this question is of vital importance because during the Nazi period of our history forced castration was common. This means that the step must be considered carefully. I do not share this idea. There can be no discussion of force because this implies physical force. Of course I have never found any evidence of this."



The prisoners were not short of demands and accusations. Psychologists should work in schools so as to observe errors when they developed in infancy. Imprisonment when a crime happens does not help very much. Imprisonment acts like a hot-house developing aggression and perversions. So frequently the will to return to become a suitable member of society is killed in prison.

Herr Ackermann, a senior prisons official with considerable experience in the field, is the head of the Bergedorf experiment. He agreed that as yet the establishment was far from ideal.

The Bergedorf establishment has not been set up for complicated methods of doing time. It is too small and does not have adequate facilities. And its big slogan is — safety first. For all that a start has been made on improving methods of treating prisoners accused of sexual offences.

These men are being cared for. In a normal prison the ratio of guards to prisoners is six to one. In Bergedorf the figure is one for one.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 17 October 1970)

Red Cross needs more money and more personnel

The Federal Republic Red Cross needs active support to maintain its rescue services. The alternative seems to be that these services will have to be cut back.

If this comes about then in future more and more people who are seriously, but not fatally, injured in an accident may bleed to death.

At a recent congress of the Red Cross in Göttingen the threat to the rescue service was discussed. An urgent appeal was made to the central government, the Federal states, local authorities, accident insurance companies and others to give greater financial aid to the Red Cross rescue services.

The final resolution at the congress was unanimous — annually six Marks per capita of the population are required for improving the services, in other words a total of 360 million Marks.

Federal Republic Red Cross authorities are willing to make a contribution of 120 million Marks off their own bat. A call has gone out to all members of the organisation to give a clear indication within the next six months of how much they intend to contribute to the overall costs of running the Red Cross.

One of the basic flaws in the organisation, according to Professor Ahnefeld (from Ulm University) was that the rescue services lacked clear legal regulations and guide-lines aimed at achieving effective coordination within the Federal states and on a national level.

Nor was there any special programme of training for members of the rescue services, nor any national recognition of this career training requirement.

A lot was to be desired in the system of making contact with the Red Cross, which is of course one of the prime requirements for quick, effective action following an accident. There are not sufficient emergency telephone services.

Among the demands and requests made by the Red Cross was a call for improved training for doctors.

The resolution states that medical aid schemes are still insufficient, despite the organisations for further medical training that have been set up by the Federal medical council.

Another demand made by the Red Cross is that patterns should be set for organising radio contacts between mobile Red Cross units working on the rescue services and hospitals.

Further research should be made in the field of on-the-spot diagnosis, therapy and treatment and also medical attention during the ambulance drive to the hospital. It was useless to rely completely on fitting out hospitals to support the vital functions of the body following an accident if the victim was dead on arrival.

Ambulance attendants should be qualified as doctors to extend the "arm" of clinics to the highways.

Apart from this the Red Cross must work in complete understanding with the fire brigade, the *Malteser-Hilfsdienst* and *Johanniter Hilfe*, other voluntary medical services.

The congress lauded schemes to train car drivers in first aid for accident victims. Unfortunately this is a measure that was only introduced recently and only affects those who are now applying for a licence. The Red Cross congress was most concerned that first aid training should be given to motorists who already have their licence.

The Red Cross is also suffering from a twenty per cent shortage of staff. It has just 3,004 full-time members and 8,763 honorary assistants. The mountain rescue service has 5,608 members and the coastal and inland waterways rescue services have 13,157 members.

At the congress it was stated that in future instruction given to Red Cross members would be along standardised lines.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 October 1970)

■ SPORT

Women athletes have a record time

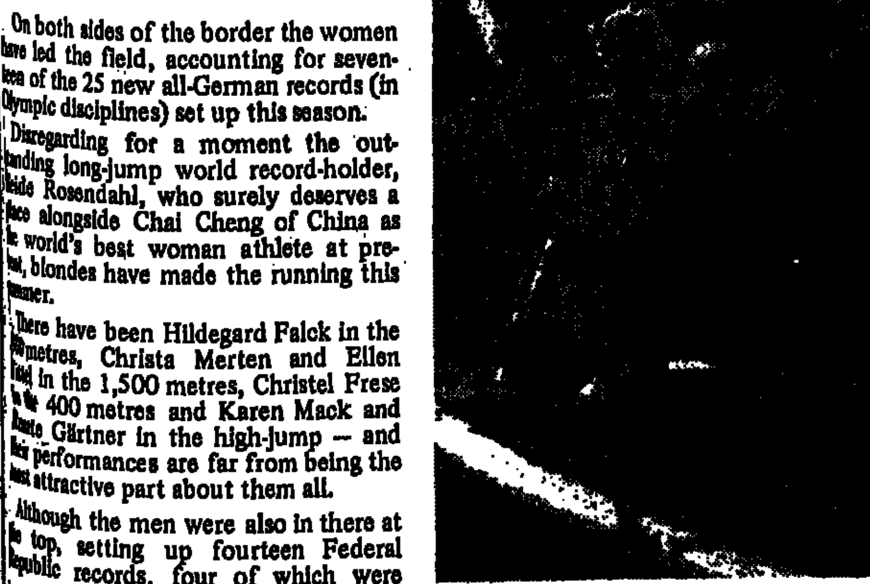
There seems to be no stopping this country's women athletes. The "record fever" that beset them at the beginning of this season is still raging.

While Heide Rosendahl has left for ... in her attempt to become the first woman in the world to clear seven metres (23 ft) in the long-jump Cologne teacher Christel Frese set up a fantastic new 400-metres record during, of all things, the half-time of a regional league football match.

The seasonal round-up in amateur athletics has one main talking-point. The improvements in performance by women in both parts of Germany have been so considerable as to alter the entire situation in Europe.

There can no longer be talk of a balance. At the European Cup final in Budapest German women athletes ran, jumped and threw so much better than the rest that even the Russians, once supreme, were reduced to second-best.

There is still no telling when this state of affairs is likely to change — and already German girls hold one European athletics record in three!



On both sides of the border the women have led the field, accounting for seventeen of the 25 new all-German records (in Olympic disciplines) set up this season.

Disregarding for a moment the outstanding long-jump world record-holder, Heide Rosendahl, who surely deserves a place alongside Chai Cheng of China as the world's best woman athlete at present, blondes have made the running this summer.

There have been Hildegard Falck in the 800 metres, Christa Merten and Ellen Tittel in the 1,500 metres, Christel Frese in the 400 metres and Karen Mack and Renate Gärtner in the high-jump — and their performances are far from being the least attractive part about them all.

Although the men were also in there at the top, setting up fourteen Federal Republic records, four of which were all-German bests, considerably boosting performances in all disciplines and doing better against the United States than ever before it could all have been much better if only the amateur athletics association had been quicker off the mark.

The most sensational event of the season, the European Cup in Stockholm, needs only to be recalled. This country flopped because the men were not in peak form at the right time, which was hardly their fault. An athlete is only as good — or as bad — as his or her trainer and team manager.

With better timing, something the GDR practises at every available opportunity, the Stockholm defeat could have been avoided.

Being in peak condition at the right moment can only be ensured provided that top-rank encounters are better controlled, dates better arranged and the probables played off against one another more often.

"In cases of doubt," the AAA action programme for Munich in 1972 states, "elimination contests will be held in good time for naming the team."

Then there is the matter of cooperation between club coach and AAA coach. It is no secret that in many cases it has been none too spectacular. The two have, it will be recalled, at daggers drawn in the sprint distances.

These are all shortcomings that the AAA committee has every intention of making good.

Something must also be done about the norms that at the moment qualify athletes for grants from the funds of mail-order magnate and Olympic show-jumping champion Josef Neckermann's Sports Aid Foundation.

With these qualifications the organisers have well overshot the mark. Years ago this practice was abandoned in the GDR as unusable.

Promising youngsters have been wasting their energies at village sports days instead of doing well against the USA or in the European Cup but failing to reach the norm for reasons beyond their control.

Two instances of the latter category Gerd Wucherer of Munich and 800-metres girl Hildegard Janze. Are they now to go empty-handed?

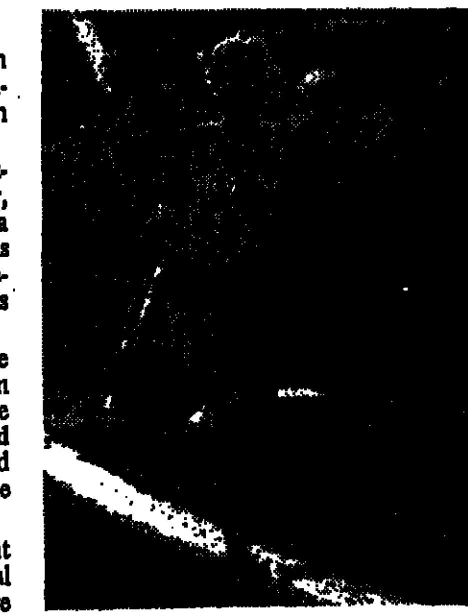
One other point deserves reconsideration too. How independent will an athlete be who month in month out receives grants, travel allowances and broken time? Will he feel able to let his country down when some personal event seems more important than an international competition?

The pressure that is brought to bear in Eastern Bloc countries would only give rise to counter-pressure here. But athletes must be devoting more thought to their sense of responsibility right now than ever before.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 October 1970)

1,500-metre sprinters Elene Tittel (left) and Christa Merten (right) and below Hildegard Falck, a 800-metre star

(Photos: Nordbild)





Renate Gärtner (left) and Karen Mack, high jumpers

Olympic tickets

A total of 4.6 million tickets are to be printed for the 1972 Olympic Games, including the Kiel regatta. According to the organisation committee 67 per cent are to be sold in this country and 33 per cent abroad. Not until the end of this year is a decision to be made as to how many tickets are to be made available to each country.

In this country tickets are to be allotted in relation to the population of the region concerned. The only exception will be the city of Munich, which is to be allotted a quota of 23 per cent of the total.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 October 1970)

Faster football requires extra referee

There need to be two referees in football. Swiss ex-referee Gottfried Dienst and Mönchengladbach's trainer Hennes Weisweiler maintained in a lively TV talk entitled "Referees to the Phone" recently screened by ZDF, this country's second TV channel.

"Football has grown too fast to be ideally supervised by a single man," said Gottfried Dienst, who refereed the 1966 World Cup final between England and this country at Wembley and is now on the Swiss referees' board.

"I could well visualise two referees doing a better job, each paying special attention to the thirty yards in front of his respective goal."

Hennes Weisweiler was of the same opinion. "All fast team games are refereed by two men nowadays, whether it be ice hockey, basketball or indoor handball. Why not football too?"

Neither Dienst nor Weisweiler will accept that the relatively small number of referees in the country (34,000 for 68,000 teams) is of any significance. Linesmen, they feel, would then be unnecessary, which would save a man.

"When a referee needs only to concentrate on one half of the field he is quite able to decide for himself both who was offside and where the ball is to be thrown in," Gottfried Dienst reckons.

The Swiss referee levelled serious accusations when mention was made of growing criticism in this country of referees' decisions.

"In the Federal Republic," he said, "and I follow the game here closely, referees are often made a laughing stock and degraded to the rank of puppets — and by a large number of players and managers!" Neither shows any respect for the spirit of fair play, which should be the first commandment in sport.

Should referees at controversial moments march to the side of the field and make their decisions by means of a monitor? This suggestion by ZDF staffer Ullrich Braun met with scant approval.

"If we had adopted this procedure at Wembley in 1966 after England's third goal we would probably still be there," Dienst jocularly countered.

This sentiment met with general approval, as did the idea of two referees, paid referees and resort to technical aids.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 October 1970)

Aden	Sa $ 0.05	Cameroun	FCFA 30.—	Etats-Unis	$ 0.20	Hong-kong	Hk $ 0.70	Libéria	L $ 0.15	Panama	B 0.15	Suisse	FS 0.50
Afghanistan	Afg. 10	Ceylan	cR 0.60	Ethiopie	eth. $ 0.30	Hongrie	Ft. 1.—	Libye	50 Mils	Paraguay	G 15.—	Syrie	£ syr. 0.50
[illegible]	Din 0.60	Chili	Esc. 0.60	Finlande	fmk. 0.50	Inde	Rs 0.80	Luxembourg	lfr. 6	Pays-Bas	Hfl 0.50	Tanzanie	EAs 0.25
[illegible]	DM 1.—	Chypre	11 d	Formose	NT $ 5.—	Indonésie	Rp 15.—	Madagascar	FM 30.—	Pérou	S 3.50	Tchécoslovaquie	Kcs. 0.50
[illegible]	Esc. 1.—	Colombie	col. $ 1.—	France	FF 0.60	Irak	fils 50	Malaisie	M $ 0.40	Philippines	P.ph. 0.60	Thaïlande	B 3
Arabie saoudite	SRL 0.60	Congo Kinshasa	Mak. 7.—	Gabon	FCFA 30.—	Iran	Rl 10.—	Mali	FM 60.—	Pologne	Zl 0.50	Togo	FCFA 30.—
[illegible]	arg. P. 45.—	Congo Brazzaville	FCFA 30.—	Gambie	11 d	Irlande	11 d	Maroc	DH 0.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinité-et-Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
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[illegible]	K 0.60	Dahomey	FCFA 30.—	Guadeloupe	AF 0.60	Jamaïque	11 d	Niger	FCFA 30.—	Roumanie	Leu 0.50	Uruguay	P. 20.—
[illegible]	bol. P. 1.50	Danemark	dkr. 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japon	Yen 60	Nigéria	11 d	Sénégal	FCFA 30.—	Venezuela	B 0.60
[illegible]	N. Cr. 0.35	RAU	PT 5.—	Guyane franç.	FG 0.60	Jordanie	fils 50	Norvège	nkr. 0.90	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	Vietnam (Sud)	VN $ 15.—
[illegible]	Lew 0.05	Equateur	s. 2.50	Guinée	FG 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nouvelle-Zél.	9 c	Somalie	Sh. Som. 0.90	Yougoslavie	Din. 1.—
[illegible]	FB 10.—	Espagne	Ptas 8	Haïti	G 0.65	Koweït	fils 50	Ouganda	EAs 0.25	Soudan	PT 5	Zambie	11 d
Cambodge	R. 4.40			Honduras (Rép.)	L 0.25	Laos	Kip 60	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	Suède	skr. 0.60		
Canada	can. $ 0.20					Liban	PT 40.—						